¶ The Abbreuyacyon of all generall councellys holden in Grecia, Germania, Italia, and Gallia/ compyled by Johñ le maire de belges, most excellent Hystoryograffer to kynge Lowys the .xij. of late frenche kynge dedycated to the sayd kyng lowys.

Anno dñi.

1519.

¶ Translated by Johñ gowgh the prynter herof, by the kynges gracyous Priuilege, for .vii. yeres ensewynge, dwellynge in Lumbarstrete agaynst the stockys market.

BODLEIANA · BIBLIOTHECA ·

1539 A.c.

¶ The prologue of the translator Johñ gowgh, vnto all chrysten Readers.

Where as it is dyew and expedyent for all Chrysten people, to haue the perfyte knowledge and puryte of chrysten kyuyng whiche oughte to be in the catholyke Churche mylytant here in erthe. In the whiche Churche hath ben great abuses by the mynisters & hedes therof, to whom we haue gyuen great cõfydence, and specyally to theyr prophane Cerymonyes, decres, tradycyons, fantasyes, and dremes, engendred and sponge vp by the vsurped hed therof, very Antecrystes byssshoppes of Rome, whiche many yeres hath ben called popes as in this present lytell boke is euydently to be red & sene, vsurpynge the dygnyte of Emperours & kynges takynge on them to be hedes and gouernoures ouer all kynges Regyons and nacyons Resystynge all auctorytes temporall ordayned of God and by his dyuyne lawes. The whiche abhomynacyõs (I of a very zele and loue) and for the honoure of God, and that all englysshemen may the more perfyterse what other noble prynces hath don of late dayes, haue of my symple capacyte translated this lytell worke out of

Fren

Frenche in to our maternall tonge and langua
ge/whiche was compyled of an noble and wor
thy Historiograffer, named Johñ le maire xix
yere paste at the request of kynge Lowys fren-
che kynge, the last of that name whiche maryed
the moste worthy Lady mary suster to our most
redouted Kynge Henry the. viii. whiche had as
then great warres to defende the Armye & war
re made by the pope Julius, whiche with great
crueltye oppressed kynge Lowes domynyons
& coũtres, whiche orator dedycated this frenche
boke vnto ẏ forsaid kyng Lowes ẏ which low
es yet in our dayes perceyued theyr abhomyna
ble vsurpatiõs, the which bysshops of Rome ar
rogãtly withhelde agaynst al kyngs & pryncs,
whom he withstode with all his power/for the
which he was accursed in dyuers regiõs by the
auctorite of this wycked antecryst Julius/cau
synge dyuers Kynges and countres to inuade
his Realme / moch lyke to his predecessours in
tymes passed/puttyng all cristendome to great
conflyct and in shedyng of blood /and all this
was onely to support his execrable lyfe (vsur-
ped power/dygnyte emperyall/& regall/which
nothing lesse pertayned to the church of Rome/
as playnly apperyth in this lytle boke/abbrey-
ated out of dyuers autentyke cronacles & sto-

rys with generall councelles and so most gen-
tyll reader bycause there be yet a great nombre
of secret popysh stomakes/full loth to forsake ẏ
dedly pryson that they & theyr forfathers haue
ben nouryssched with / by these auncyaunt wy-
pers & popyssh adherētes/ caused me to set forth
this lytle boke / by the whiche all men maye se
what holy fathers hath ben in tymes past in ẏ
church of Rome/and what peruerse work; they
haue gone about in theyr generall counceylles.
Wherfor let vs most crysten people with our ho
le mynd, hart, & affexion, draw, in one lyue, in
one fayth and lawe, with one God whiche is
only in heuen. ¶ And fyx our hartes with one
accorde vnder our onely Kynge Henry the. viii.
whose actes sheweth hym that he hath ben, is &
shalbe euen preserued of God / and sent to vs
as an Angelycall Kynge to gouern the people
of God frome all Babylonytys, Ydolaters,
Murderers, Destroyers, of the Israelytys, al-
so ye shall not fynde/yf ye ponder well in your
myndes ẏ God of his infynyt power hath not
wrought in one Kynge so hye and wonderfull
actys cyuyll and dyuyne & worthy of memorye
both farre and nere / by yonde the sees, and on
this syde the sees, as he hathe wroughte in this
our moste right and worthy Kynge nowe ray-
nyng

nynge ouer vs paſſynge all kynges wryt-
ten of, in the olde Teſtamente, as Joſue, Ez-
hew, Joſyas, Ezechias, kynges, ſent from
God to gouerne greater Regyons then this
is/ and yet to ſtable and confyrme vs the Lord
god hath ſent this our moſt noble kynge a pryn
ce to gouerne vs when ſo euer it pleaſe hym to
cal, wherfore let euery man & woman/lyft vp
theyr hartes / and open theyr eyes/ & behold the
moſt glorious and comfortable lyght which is
no more hyden in cloſe / but only to them that
ſhall peryſſh/ the which lyght ſhyneth onely in
our moſt worthy kynge gyuē to hym from god
afore all other princes reygnyng/ the which pure
lyght his grace doth ſet forth dayly with his
moſt noble aſſyſtence and worthy counceles
vnyuerſally ouer al this his realme / to ỹ great
comforte and vnyte of all vs his ſubiectes / re-
dreſſyng the occaſyons of all peſtelent enormy-
tes & ſyſmes, which many yeres hath ben grou-
ded and roted in this realme agaynſt Goddes
honour & his pryncely auctorite Wherfore hum-
ble I pray you all not to runne to faſt afore/
nor to fare behynd/but gladly go with our kyn
ge and obedyently receyue al ſtatutes Iniunc
cyons and ordynaunces the which be and ſhall
be made by hym and his counceyll to our ſalua

cyon / preseruacyon / and comforte and so shall we / se and haue agayn all thynges in his dew order / kynd / & nature as holy auncyat dyuyne doctours of the primatyue church maketh men / fyon of in theyr catholyke workes accordynge to holy scrypture (as they left it) & thus wyll god drawe vp by the rottys through his mynysters all suche olde pestylent infexions growen and spronge out of that whore of babylon and of her adherentes / for the whiche let vs all with our faythfull hart & mynd / gyue god thankes laude, and prayse, that through his omnypotent power wyll preserue the honoure, welth, and prosperyte, of our moost noble kynge Henry the .viii. with our prynce Edwarde and his moste prudent councell may longe contynewe and endure to his hye honoure and glory and the hole comforte of this Realme nowe and euer.

A M E N.

The

¶ The fyrste parte and dyffe-rence of this boke.

FFyrst ye shall vnderstan de howe the churche of Rome/ was fyrst infecte with treasure and possessyons. As fyrst by the Emperour Constantyne/ the great and his successours: Pepyne/ Charlemayn/ lowys de bonere. And by dyuers other prynces. Howe be it it was ingendred/ & gadred/ vnder the shadowe of polecy, throughe fayned holynesse. Wherof sprang great infexions, and therby was ingendred many wycked chyldren/ as Pryde, Pompe, Arrogansy, Herisy, Auctoryte of Kynges, and Prynces, suppressynge subiectes with great tyranny/ wout mercy; Shame or pety, after ye whiche thynges there folowed great abusyons and debates, in councylles generalles. And thus of all these foresayd iniquites engendred great sysmes and diuysions, seperacyons, & impedymentes, wt percyalytes, amonge chrysten Regyons wher

of sprange great euylles, trybulacyons incōuenyences, persecutyons, through all chrystēdom. And thus through these enormytes, and Incōuenyences, it was expedyent for dyuerse Kyngs, & Prynces to assemble dyuerse councelles and congregacyons of wyse & prudent persons, and faythfull chrysten Rulers, and gouerners, the which counceles doth more playnly appere in the fyrst parte of this present boke and specyally in the. vii. fyrste sysmes.

¶ Of the fyrst sysme & deuysyon/that began in the churche of Rome, with persecucyons and deuysyons, that arose through the possessyons that constantyne the emperour gaue to the Bysshop of Rome Syluester and his successours.

IT is a comune experience/& dayly sene and harde/that none euyll is engendred but through some euyll and malyuolent persone/ as it appered playnly

by

by one Nouatus an heritike preest & car dynall of Rome/which was ẏ fyrst ẏ inniolated ẏ church of Rome through his detestable abusiōs & ypocrysy for he pretēded none other / but to obtayne ẏ dignyte of the see of rome vnder his fayned holynesse / that was throughe Rygore, and ambysyon. Thus vnder his false & subtyll pretence was reysed vp two anty papis agaynst the holy bysshop saynt Cornelis/ the one was ẏ sayd Nouatus at rome: the other nicostratus in affrica/ and so was expulsed the said Nouatus, frome ẏ knowlege of the churche of Rome / & named hym selfe (vnmaculat clene without spot) and al his diciples and thus they a bode in theyr appostasy / as men that denyed the fayth catholyke/ & not worthy to come agayne to the crystē Relygyon accordyng as Chrystes dycyples dyd preach and teache the Gospell. For the whiche errour it was thoughe expedyent to assemble a counsell in Rome of. 40. Bysshoppes, In the whiche

coun

coũcyl the sayd Nouatus was cõdemp
ned/ which was the fyrst counceyll that
was assembled in the church of Rome/
except in the pyrmatyue churche by the
Appostles, and Dyscyples, of Chryste.
Thus abode Cornelis a Romayn in ỹ
see bysshop suffcyng great tribulacions
and persecucyons/ through the sysmes
of the two forsayd antypapes/ nouatus
and Aycostratus cardynalles/ and per-
forse put Cornelius to exyle/ & so after-
warde he was put to ỹ Crowne of mar-
terdome vnder the tyraunt Decyus em
perour & he rayned bysshop of Rome. ii.
yeres and .iii. dayes and so he gaue his
power and auctoryte to steuen and thus
the see of Rome lyued many yeres after
Chrystes passyon in great perfeccyon/
symplycite & holynesse replet with grace
and vertue/ vntyll the tyme that Cõstã-
tyne poysoned holy perfeccion w tempo-
rall possessyons/ whiche he gaue then to
the church of Rome and so rayned after
Cornelius/ Fabyan the fyrst the. xxi. bis
shop

shop of Rome/whiche cristened Phillip the fyrst Emperour of ỹ name of ỹ nacio of Arabye/ who began to raygne Anno dñi.cc.xlvi. which when he dyed gaue al his treasours, & possessyons, vnto ỹ sayd Fabyan bysshop of Rome / the whiche Emperour dyed vnder Decius the Tyraunt / and so bycause that Decius the tyraunt coude not obtayne kyng Phylyppes, treasours whiche was gyuen to Fabyan bysshop of Rome. Then Decyus caused great persecucyon through all the worlde amonge crysten people, whiche was ỹ .vii. persecucion after Nero the great tiraunt & so in this persecucyon Fabyan was put to deth by cruell martyrdome with the fyrst and the .xxi. martyre bysshop of Rome / folowynge Saynt Peter/ and vnder ỹ sayd decyus dyed martyrs, Sebastian, saynt Agatha, Appolonia with many other ỹ were innocent of the treasours that fabyane, had whiche was ỹ specyall cause of this cruell persecucyon of chrystes flocke.

And

coũcepl the layd Nouatus was cõdemp
ned/ which was the fyrst counceyll that
was assembled in the church of Rome/
except in the prymatyue churche by the
Appostles, and Dyscyples, of Chryste.
Thus abode Cornelis a Romayn in ỹ
see bysshop suffryng great tribulacions
and persecucyons/ through the sysmes
of the two forsayd antypapes/ nouatus
and Mycostratus cardynalles/ and per-
forse put Cornelius to exyle/ & so after-
warde he was put to ỹ Crowne of mar-
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and vertue/ vntyll the tyme that Cõsta-
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rall possessyons/ whiche he gaue then to
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And

¶ And so this cruell tyranny contynew ed many yeres by detyns and his succes- sours/and so after Detyns successid Va leryan gallus which began the.viii.per secucion/vnder whom dyed Sextus bis hop of rome the fyrst of that name(also) Laurens his deacon which distrybuted the goodes of the church to the pore ac- cordyng to ẏ law of God also saynt Ypo lyt with dyuers other martyrs dyed vn der hym. And after hym Aurelianus em perour borne i Dalmace, the.xxxii.empe rour founder of Orleaunee in Fraunce. And ẏ cytie of Geneue vpon the lake in sauoy/he persecuted the.ix. persecucion on Christes flocke or region through cri stendom to pytefull to suffer.

The.x.persecucion was most cruely vsed through Dioclesian ⁊ Maxi- myan Emperours borne in Dalmatiq̃ whiche persecucyon endured .x. yeres, whiche Dioclesyan caused hym selfe to be honoured lyke a God in kyssyng his fete as popis of late daies hath vse prin

ces

ces and cryſten rulers to do which was abhompnable afore God, & man, and this ſayd Dioclelian perſecuted ouer al the Orientall partes of ỹ world & Maximian in lykewyſe in ỹ occident partes/ and tyranny vpon chryſtes choſen chyldren was ſo horryble & vnmerciful lyke bochers of beſtes/ that it was to execrable in the ſyght of all people/impoſſyble for pen to wryt for in the ſpace of a moneth in ỹ partȝ of Englād & Fraũce was put to deth .xbii.thouſād chriſtē people/ in ſo moch that ỹ fayth of chryſt was almoſt in Englande and fraũce extynckit that no man durſt ſhew hym ſelfe a cryſten man for fere of deth and tyranny/ & all bokes of Chryſtes fayth brent that myght be goten/ſo after this cruell perſecucyons the deuyll ennemye to al mākynd engendred many hereſyes as Sabellyans that denyed ỹ Jheſus Chryſte was not the ſone of God and alſo ỹ herytykes called Manekis put forth two queſtyons/one good ỹ other euyl/ wher

vpon

vpon was gadzed a great counceyll in Antioch agaynst Paule the samosethã vysshop which denyed the virginite of the virgyne Mary mother of chzyste. In the whiche counceyll and busyneste was assembled. xviii. vysshoppes in the cyte of seneste in the countrey of naples. All this persecucyon endured vnto ỹ tyme of Constantyne ỹ great emperour in which tyme was martyzed and put to deth foz Chzistes fayth all these sayntes Marcellyn, Marcell, Melchiades, vysshops of Rome, Also Agnes, Anastase, Barbara, Crispyn, and Crispian, Cryspofer, Cosme, and Dampan, Kateryne, Luce, marget, Geozge, maximilia, quintyn, Blase, Mauryce, Vincent, & many without nombze whose names are wzyten in the boke of lyfe.

Here folowth the occasyon of the tithes and enozmytyes that came of the donacyon and gyftes of Constantyne to the churche of Rome.

Thus

Thus haue you harde howe the fylthy treasours ẏ Fabyan helde Chrystes churche/ was infected fyrste with by the couetous mynde of Fabyan bylshop of Rome/ whiche held the treasours of Phyllyp kynge whiche dyed vnder Decyus the tyraunt/ whiche Decyus cruelly persecuted all crystendome for with holdynge the sayd tresory of kyng Phyllyp/ and so afterward the forsayd Nouatus & Nycostratus was proued false prophetes & antipapes openly to theyr great rebukes and shame by a generall counceyll/ and yet after this there rose agayne throughe all Chrystes churche great dyscordes/ trybulatyōs/ & persecucyōs through the infexions/ pryd & of arrogansy/ ẏ arose in the church of Rome through the treasours and gyftes of cōstantyne and of his successours/ where through sprange .xxiii. great sysmes in contynuaunce i crystes church through these possessyons temporall abused.

¶ Of

Of constancius father of constantyne.

Constantyne was sone to the doughter of claude Emperour the seconde of his name, and the said Constancius maryed Helene quene of Englande heretoz to the Crowne of Englande / by whom was conceyued and bozne constantyne / the great / the yere of oure Lozde God. ccc. viii. whiche Constantyne was emperour of all the occident partes and afterwarde emperour of all the wozlde.

¶ And thus after his great warres Cyuyle he beynge yet a pagan & a persecutoz of cryſten men / as his pzedeceſſours were / frome the whiche tyzanny God of his wonderfull wozkes conuerted hym to ỹ faith by Siluester byſchop of Rome which was fled & hyd hym ſelfe foz dzed of deth in mountens and woodes.

¶ Of

Of Syluestre the fyrst which tryumphed ouer the churche mylytaunt of Rome/ through great possessyons & treasours whiche the emperour Constantyne enpoysoned the churche fyrste withall.

Syluester the .xxxiiii. bysshop borne in Rome, was esteemed a mā of holy lyfe which had great grace gyuē to hym in cōuertyng many to the fayth, as specyally constantyne the great/ by whose dylygence and preachyng the sayd syluester caused hym to leese of his cruell tyrānny vpon cristen people/ cōmaunding to destroy all ydoles temples/ and set vp Crystes churches/ & so worshipped the crosse and passyon of cryst ouer all the worlde vnyuersall/ to the great ioy of all crystē dome and straytly he cōmaūded that no persecucion shulde be done ouer crysten men in no regyon/ which was to ai crystendome a wonderful sodayne mutacy

on and chaunge ẏ in a lytle whyle afore ẏ no man so hardy ẏ durst be knowen to be a cryſten man for feare of perſecucyō of deth/ in ſomoch they were hated ouer all/ that no body wold ſuffre a cryſtē mā (ones knowē) abyd i no place but lyued in great dred and in ſecret places.

¶ Thus by the prouyſyon of God ſyl-ueſtre was taken in lyke honour w kyn ges whiche was as many haue opinion and ſay it was by the ſubtyl craft of the deuyll/ whiche is & euer was the aunce-aunt ennemy of mankynd which could fynde none other poyſon to deſtroy the perfexion of holy byſhops / which were xxxii. that dyed holy martyrs for cryſtes fayth afore Syluester / & thus ẏ deuyll ſuppoſynge to haue a great parte of cry ſtendome/ through riches. power, digni-te, pryd, and hereſy, and ſiſnes, ẏ ſhulde ſpryng/ & dyd in dede afterward/ vnto this day experience leadeth vs to moche And ſome holdeth opynyon, & wryteth that at this tryumphe was herd a voyce

horryble in the ayer sayenge/ Hodie venenum i ecclesia semiaui, yet I can not assure this for a trewth but as some writers haue wryten.

¶ This noble Prynce Constantyne in loue & zelus mynde to siluester/ through the wonderfull suffraunce of God/ and blynded with worldly vanytes, caused Siluester the bisshop to be clothed with purple sylkes & rayment imperyal most lyke a Kynge or a Prynce in somoch he toke his crowne imperiall & set it on his hede / yet notwithstādyng Siluester wt humble coūtenaunce wolde not take it, but vtterly refused it & wold not vse nor take vpon hym to were it/ but a symple myter of fustian / the whiche is yet vsed among the bysshops and cardinalles of Rome to this daye / notwithstandynge though Siluester wolde not take vpon hym the emperyall Crowne yet the bysshops of Rome of late dayes haue takē vpon them vsurpacyon & hye auctoryte thre crownes of golde facyoned hye and

sharpe copped, ryche w stones and perle as the boxe of a great lapydarye oryental for truely it is to be wōdered on such superfluyte to be worne on any such holy persones/hede for Chryst our redemptour vsed no such vayne glory/for i this cause Platyne ẏ great wryter of stores mayster of the roulles in Rome/ whcihe mocketh this abusyō in ẏ tyme of Adriā ẏ fyrst which was called paule ẏ proude a venecyan/which glorysyed i hym selfe in suche lyke ryche apparel euē as a god in earth(and wolde so be called) among people in earth i his arrogancy ⁊ pryde and thus wolde ẏ sayde Paule vse hym selfe glorysyed euery yere of Jubely/ afore all ẏ worlde ⁊ afore ẏ Pylgrymes ⁊ dyd vse hym to were ẏ maner ⁊ facion rayment/of women in those dayes lyke the customable weryng that Bysshops dyd vse, and yet moreouer saynt Austyn sayeth de verbis domini / in reproche of the arrogancy ⁊ pryde of popes/ whiche wolde be called Goddes saynge thus.

Qui

(Qui vult videre deus cum sit homo non imitatur illum qui cū deus esset pro illo factus est homo.)

¶ Thus to proced of Syluester though he with holy and symple countenaunce refused the ryche crowne emperyall of Constantyne/yet he wolde not refuse of Constantyne ỳ great possessyon gyftes and rentes ỳ he gaue with the hole cytie of rome, which was no small possessyon. as dyuers wryters maketh mencyon, as doth Laurence valla the great orator.

¶ This Syluester caused to assemble the fyrste great generall councell at Nycene and Bythena purposly agaynst the herysies of Aryen which greatly encreased, whose errours was in the distynctions of the thre persons in Trinite. And in this cōcepl was prelēt. xxxviii. Bysshoppes assembled,

✠

¶ Of the seconde scisme and dyuysion that was in ẏ church of rome, shortly after the donacion of Cōstantyne. And of the herysies that fell in this tyme by the fyrst pope heretykes, & shamefull sysmatykes.

AFter the donacyon of Constātine folowed two bisshoppes of Rome pesyble & iuste men in theyr offyce without sysme or dyscorde amonge crystes flocke/the one was named Marke, the other July. In whose tyme ẏ heresyes of the Aryans encreased more & more, whiche torned the hart and mynde of Constance the sone of Constantyne ẏ then rayned. And so he began the.xi.persecucyon vpon crysten people. And put Julius in exyle out of rome, whose place succeded Liberius, and Felyce togyther,

ther, which enuyed ech other, who shuld haue the see of Rome, so in contynuaũce Liberius ỹ heretyke thzoughe the fauoz of Constans opteyned his purpose to be bysshop of Rome, And enioyed the see of Rome, the space of. xlii. yeres and. vii. monthes and thze dayes / notwithstandyng he was noted to be the fyrste pope heretyke and systmatyke. And suppozter of the Aryans artycles, thzough his abhompnable glozyous dygnyte pleasyng the mynde of the Emperoure Constantyne the yonger infecte with the sayd heresyes/whiche was the most abhompnable and cruel heresyes ỹ euer was, woz se then the seckte of Mahõmet / foz the Pzeestes Aryans persecuted other crysten bysshops & catholyke people without pety, oz mercy, in Affryque & Spayne. Thus was Felyxe ỹ bysshop of Rome put to deth i this persecuciõ/the. xiiii moneth of his reygne / & after this rose other heresyes called Donastytes whiche baptysed ỹ cristẽ agayne/as our late

Anna baptystes bled and as the enmonyans heretyks ỹ sayd that Jesu Cryste in his Godhede was not equall wt God the Father by dyuyne nature/ but onely by grace/ & the massedonyas heretykes/ denyed the holy Ghost to be equall with the Father, and the Sone, & thus these heresyes arose ỹ. xii. persecucyō thrzough the cōmaundement of Julian ỹ apposta ta emperour that was fyrst a cristē man and after fell to ydolatry/ whiche persecucyon arose by euyll example & sisnes/ that he sawe in Chrystes church.

Here foloweth ỹ. iii. sisme of ỹ church of Rome in whiche tyme Rome was destroyed by ỹ gootes.

Shortly after the seconde sysme ỹ thyrde folowed/ bytwē Bysshop Damascus borne in Spayne and Ursysinus cardynall & deacon his ennemy/ whiche was his open chalenger/ to batayll in armes within the church wherthrough/ were

were many men slayne one both partes, so inconclusyon Damascus ouercame and vaynquesshed vrsyne ꝑ antipape/ whiche was afterward content with the bysshoprycke of naples.

¶Thus is apparant to all the worlde/ what desolacyon and myscheke ensued vpon the possessions that was gyuen to the bysshops of Rome by Cõstantyne & his successours what w violence of war & persecucyon of tyranny vpon crysten people, alas what pety was this to se ꝑ see of Rome so pyteously brought i such a name by Damascus bysshop / & this man was ꝑ fyrst bysshop of Rome that enterpryssed dedes of armes & warre for his dignyte/ yet notwithstandyng he is at this day acepted and taken for a holy glorious confessour/yet was he accused for adultrye and this man was the fyrst that auctoryzed saynt Jeromes werkes and in his tyme Rome was taken / and destroyed by Alarych kynge of gootes the whiche ingendred great slaunder in

the

the cryſten church in ſomoch that ꝑ paynymes greatly repꝛoched the chꝛyſten relygyon foꝛ ſuche ſhamfull enoꝛmytes in ſomoche that many criſten kynges and ꝑꝛynces withdꝛewe thē frome ſeruinge of God/ and ſo fell frome ꝑ fayth where vpon ſaynt Auſten compiled and wꝛote the boke called (De ciuitate det) & thus thꝛough this ſyſme the deuyll redy to al myſcheſe engendꝛed another ſoꝛte of heretykes called ꝑelagyans/ whoſe opynyons was that mā myght meryt without the grace and gyft of God/and that no mā ſhuld paſſe vpō baptyme / foꝛ the whiche errour was aſſembled a coūcyl generall in the cetye of Cartage & there were aſſēble.cc.xviii.ꝑelates where, as ſaynt Auſten was one of them & ſheued wel his ſcyence vertue and learnynge.

¶ Of the.iiii.ſiſme/ & tribulacions befel in chꝛiſtꝛ church/ & of ꝑ great counceylles agaynſt ꝑ great hereſyes that then raygned whiche cō tynewed fyfte yeres.

¶ Thus

Thus bytwene the thyrde sysme & ẏ fourthe was but foure pesyble bysshoppes of Rome, whiche were Syryake Anastase fyrst, Innocēt ẏ fyrst/ & zosynus after whose death began the.iiii. sysme & deuisyon in the churche/that is to wet bytwene Bonyface the fyrste and eulalyus cardynall preest. The cause of theyr dyuysyon was that ẏ clarge ware departed in to two partes and sortes/ in the which tyme the Emperour Theodosius beyng at Mallan w̄ his wyfe were banyshed & shortly after Boniface was reuoked agayne and so made bisshop of Rome onely/ after that vnto ẏ fyfte sysme began the heryses of Predestynacyō ẏ whiche affyrmed ẏ no ꝑson aueyled to do any good werkes but euery ꝑsō to do his pleasure for god had predestynated euery mā to be saued & dāpned at his plesure & in this seasō was assēbled a coūcel at Cōstantynople in the tyme of gratiā Emperour & theodose & damascus bysshop of Rome agaynst the errour of the macedonyans.

So

¶So kolowyng not lõge after was assẽ
bled ỹ thyrde great counceyll at Ephese,
by the cõmaũdement of Theodose akoze
wzytẽ & bysshop Celestyn against ỹ here
syes of the Nestozyans/ which held opy
nyon / that the virgyn marye was not
mother to the sone of God & in this opy
nyon was many countres soze infected
with / as Fraunce, Spayne, Affrique,
with many other small domynyons / in
whiche tyme Ursula & her cõpany suffe-
red deth and martyrdome at Colone.
¶And in this season was assembled the
viii. generall counceyll in Calsydonye in
Asia the lesse end/the which was assẽble
cccccxxx. bysshops by ỹ auctozyte of bys
shop Leo the fyrste of ỹ name/ & Marcũ
then emperour This assemble was to
cõuicte the heryses of Eutycyanes ab-
bot of Constantynople who held opyny
on that Chryst had takẽ humanyte vpõ
hymselfe & ỹ he had ī hym but one nature
that was pure dyuynyte/the whiche he-
tyses was kozdone by ỹ sayd counceyll/

and

and shortly after began another syssme called Archefallyke / ẏ is to wyte without a hed / which denyed all Canons of the sayd counseyll.

And this tyme befel a great mischyke in Rome that Anastasius then seconde bysshop of that name / borne in Rome became an herityke & was named the seconde bysshop abhompnable in Rome / for he fauoured the oppynyons of ẏ nestorians as Lybertius bysshop dyd afore wzyten toke the opinyons of the Arians and this Anastasius was the fyrst that gaue out curse vpon any Emperour or kynge, & in synne this cursed Bysshop dyed full of misery, in somoch ẏ his bowelles fell from hym syttyng at the stole of eysment as stores make mẽcyon & he raygned one yere and .xxiiii. dayes.

Of the .v. syssme and counceylles gadred for the vnyte of the churche / and destruccyon of dyuers herysyes.

The

The. v. ſyſme of the churche of Rome beganne the yere. 494. this ſyſme beganne by twene Symachus and Laurence the cauſe of this dyuiſyō was that the clargye could not agree in theyr voyces/ whiche of theſe two ſhuld holde the ſee of Rome for the which roſe great dyuyſyon and dyſſencyon in two pertes amonge the Romayns/ and in fine agreed to aſſemble a counceyll at Rauenna in ỹ preſens of Theodoze kynge of Gotes/ In the whiche counceyll they agreed that Symachus ſhulde be byſſhop thzough Theodoze ỹ kynge/ which byſſhop was at Sardyne/ & Laureus was made byſſhop of Nucerre thus was fynyſhed the. v. ſyſme.

Of the. vi. ſyſme of the Churches.

Thzough the fozſayd byſſhops was the. vi. ſyſme kyzſte with foure yers ſome of ỹ clargy of Rome ſedicyuos perſons and louers of newe tydynges with help

help of two senatours conspyred to de-
pose Symacus bisshop and wolde haue
put in Laurẽs aboze wzyten / here vpon
the kynge Theodozyke beynge soze a-
greued / he set one Peter Alexne to kepe
the see of Rome foz hym selfe and cha-
sed the fozsayd two bysshops in exyle /
and so in cõclusyon the sayd Symacus
assembled a coũcyl of .vi. scoze bisshops
and they purged hymselfe cleane of all
thynges / there layd agaynst hym foz the
whiche he abode styll bysshop of Rome,
and yet notwithstõdynge there was su-
che dyscozde & bpzozers among the Ro-
mayns / ẏ oftentymes many were slayne
in the stretes both Pzeestes and men of
lawe / in somoch ẏ one Faustus a great
man of power set a dyzeccion amonge
the senatours / oz els had folowed grea-
ter ruyne / thus maye ye se what vertue
oz debatz arose by ẏ possessiõ & giftz that
Constantine gaue to ẏ church of Rome.

¶ The .vii. sysme of the churche of Rome.

In

In this tyme raygned Empe
rour of Constantynople Ju
styniane the seconde of that
name / in whose tyme was
Serelinus bozne in Surrey. Anno xpi.
706. Agaynst the whiche arose an Anty-
pape whiche helde bykozle the dygnyte
of Rome / whose name was Dlascozus /
thus began the. vii. lisme in the churche
of Rome / with great persecucyon & try-
bulacyon in Rome / whiche continewed
a great season vnto the tyme of Gzego-
ry the seconde of that name / bozne in
Rome w̄ another named Sygysmond,
thozowe whose enozmytes the kayth of
Chzyst began soze to decay in the ozyent
partes / and thzough this hozlay burlay
the bysshops of Rome toke cozage / and
lyfted vp theyz hozues / ẏ is theyz power
agaynst the Emperours moze then euer
was sene / foz this Gzegozye & Anastase
were the second abhominable bisshops
that raygned in Rome after Anastase /
whiche was so bold to excōmunycat his

Empe

Emperour Leon ỹ.iii.of his name ỹ whi
che cause was ỹ he wolde a put downe
the worshippyng of ymages through al
crystendome sayeng it was ydolatry ha
ted of god/ & the pope wstonde it beforse
wherthrough arose great bandes of cõ-
panyes & of persyalytes bytwene Empe
rours & bisshops/wherthrough oftimes
sysmes hath ben renewed & thus during
this sysme & discorde / arose out of Afri-
que a great army of Sarazyns & entred
into spayne/& wone the Realme of Gra-
nado/and so kept it by force tyl w great
polecy and forse of Prynces & Kynges
wane it agayne/also in this tyme was a
great armye of Sarazyns in Fraunce/
which were reculed byforse of armes by
Charles Prynce and Martyre & in this
tyme of Gregory began the Lent of for-
ty dayes to be fasted/ỹ which Lent Mel
chiades, predecessour of saynt Siluester
strongly withstode & defended / bycause
therby myght engender great corrupci-
on and infexion vnyuersally among cry

ften people. As wytnessed then the coun
ceyll of Physycions expert.

And in this tyme of contynuaũce of
malyce in the Churche, one Constanty=
ne bysshop of Rome vsurped the see of
the papasy by force, & by money, whose
eyes were perforce put out, & so put i pry
son in a monastery, by the whiche he is
named the .v. abhomynable bysshop of
Rome. And in this tyme began the nacy
on of Turkys, that came out of Tarta=
ry who enuaded fore the partes oryentall
And so mynysshed fore chrystendome.
And this heresyes dyd encrease more &
more, where through they were enforsed
to assemble the .vii. counceyll at Constã=
tynople for the mayntenyng and worshyp
pynge of Images in the Churche
whiche many sayd it was Ido=
latrye, and for certayne other
Articles that the Grecke chur
che had agaynst the
holy ghost.

There

¶ Here foloweth the seconde parte of this boke, whiche treateth of the .v. fyrste counceylles holden by the churche Gallicane at Orlyaunce. And the thyrde was cōmaunded by kyng Clowys, the fyrste crysten kyng in Fraunce.

The noble Hystoryans maketh mension that Clowys the fyrste crysten kyng of Fraunce/ whiche was bytwene the .iiii. & ẏ .v. sysme then reygned. And this kyng was ẏ fyrst crysten that assembled a general coūcel i Orliaūce. Anno. dñi. 486. Raynyng ẏ tyme at Cōstātinople ẏ empour zenome. And at ẏ tyme sat in ẏ apostolyk see Felyx ẏ. iii. of ẏ name And about this tyme rayned kig Artur of Englande/ and he sent a presydent to that coūcell at orliaūce one named Mellanius, which he sent for a good purpose for the welth of the churche.

¶ Of the councell Germanik, holden in the tyme of Charlemayn the great.

This Charlemain rayned emperour ouer Almayne, Fraũce, and Ytaly, which assembled this counceyll in a cyte in Germanya called Herbypolys in the tyme of Adryan the fyrst bisshop of that name/as Platyne wryteth ỹ which coũceyll the Grekes called the great Sinoda, and there was condempned the oppynyon of the Felycyans the whiche sayd that no ymages ought to be in the churche, and shortly after Pope Leo ỹ thyrd of ỹ name came into Fraunce to Charlemayne/complaynynge of thre Preestes which had done hym great bltrage and displeasure/ ỹ one named Pasculis the other Primisserius/ ỹ thyrde called Cãpulus/ ỹ which with many of theyr oppynyon drove out of Rome the sayd Adryan wt all his assynyte for goyng on processyon and syngyng the Latyny which Gregory instytuted and ordayned afore for the which Charlemayn was sore displeased/ and so at the sayd Adryans request Charlemayn rayled a great army

and

and went to Rome / to set Adrian bys-
shop in his see agayne / wherthrough he
had the name of the Empyre of Rome /
which he gaue to the see of rome & great
possessyons & rychesse / as his father Pe
pyn dyd afore hym as dyuerse such suc-
cessours hath syns contynued and aug-
mented.

¶ Of a great cõceyll holden at Aquis Granũ in ỹ tyme of Empour Lowys de bõnere sone to Charlemayn whi-che lyeth buryed in Aquis granũ.

Of this cõceyll wryteth Pla
tyne historyographer / ỹ there
were assembled al the Pryn
ces and counceylles vnder ỹ
power and domynyon of Lowys de bõ-
nere the which Lowys at this conneeyll
gaue Lotere his sone parte of his Em-
pyre / and crowned hym kyng of Ytaly /
and Pepyn his seconde sone he named
hym kynge of Acquitayne / and Lowys

his thyrde sone he named kynge of Bauarye/ and at this counceyll ỹ Infydelles and Sarasyns laboured for Peace whiche was graũted/ and at the whiche coũceyll was compyled a great Boke of Lawes and cõstytucyons for ecclesiastticall ceremonies and ozders/ which were straytly kept which boke was made and compyled by Amalarius a man flozysshynge in Learnynge in that tyme/ & at this tyme of Lowys ỹ good Kynge and Emperour/ he perceyuynge the abhominable pryde that exceded in bysshops of Rome and other prelates of ỹ Churche/ as amonge Preestes / and other meane sozte/ such Pompe, and Rayment, so pressyous/ & rych, and superfluous withall and to moch galynge and glysterynge/ set with Gẽmys, perle, & stone/ lyke Kynges and Prynces, & on theyr Fyngers ryche Rynges and so this good Kynge cõmaũded this pryde & glozy to be fozdone/ and caused a moze sadder and a sympler facyon and maner of rayment vsed

and

and worne and thrusted downe al theyr pryde & pompe/ and caused ẏ no bisshop nor prelate shuld were but one Ryng of Golde/ which shuld serue for his singne and seal, and so they were cõtented and agreed/ also as Platyne wryteth the bisshop of Rome Steuen ẏ fourth of that name borne in Rome / and successour of Leo the thyrde beynge at the sayd counceyll fled frome the Romayns & came in to Fraunce to kynge Lowys the good Kynge at Orlyaunce/ & was there honorably receyued and at his retorne gaue hym ayed and strength to retorne to Rome/ and he gaue hym a crosse of so great valoure that was inestymable to iudge, whiche was sent as an offrynge to seynt Peter.

¶ Of the coursed and wycked coũceyll that was holdẽ at Campyne by the prelates of Fraũce agaynst the sayd good kynge Lowys.

✠

THere was about this tyme a detestable and wycked counceyll & a permyscyous, which was gadered by cuyll auctoryte of the wycked prelates of Fraunce / whiche conspyred agaynst theyr good Kynge Lowys / bycause he set a dyrecccyon and good order agaynst theyr dishonest lyuynge pompe, pryde, & abhomynacyon, and superfluytes as afore was wryten / and thus this wycked counceyll of prelates conspyred a great insurrecccyon and army of moch people / as the sone against the father and frend agaynst frend / & so toke the good Kyng Lowys, & put hym captyue at seysons in a stronge hold. And to this conspyrese was agreed, pope Gregory ỹ. iiii. of his name bycause he was not benefyciall to the Churche of Rome at that tyme, and for redressyng many enormytȝ. And not so benefycyall as he was to other Bysshops afore. And as the orator Raphael of voluntary testyfyeth of this wycked

coun

counceyll & companye assembled without auctoryte. And so there these traytours cõdempned this good kyng without auctoryte / & deposed hym frome all armes and out of his dignyte emperyal and dyspoyled hym of his kynges rayment and put on hym a monkes kole in derysyon.

¶O cursed & wycked Pharysyans / repleat with treason and ypocresy sacerdotall/howe can ye conspyre so great abhomynacyon and cruelty agaynst so good a kynge/for redressynge your Antecrist an lyuynge/ pompe & pryde / suerly this is not your fyrst cruelty for ye began w the hede ỳ was our sauyour Jesu Chryst whome ye shamfully crucyfyed and put to deth.

¶And thus contynued the good kynge Lowys captyue indesolacyon amonge his ennemyes / tyll God prouyded for hym through good coũceylles/ & iustyce diuyne of kynges and Prelates that he was restored to his originall tytle empe

rous

rour and kynge of Fraunce agayne.

¶ Of the coũceyll of Troyes in Champane / holden by the kynge Lowys that stutted in his speakynge.

AN the tyme of this Lowys/ sone of Charles came in to Fraunce/ Johñ bysshop of Rome the.viii.of that name borne in Rome / And escaped out of the prysons and captyuyte of the Romayns which hated hym bycause he wold haue crowned this sayd Lowys ẏ stutter Emperour of Rome/for the Romayns wolde rather haue had Charles his brother kynge of Germanye / and not onely for this cause he fled but bycause of two erles which wolde haue taken frome hym the patrymonye of the Churche / and in this cause he dyd curse thẽ / and so came for socour in to fraunce and there abode a.xii.monethes/ ⁊ desyred the help of the Kynge/ which could not come / bycause he lay secke at Towers notwithstãdynge

ge within shoꝛt tyme after he recouered his sykenesse/ then he & the bysshop met togyther in Troyes in Champane and there assembled a counceyll of the churche Gallycane.

And thus at this sayd counceyll were determyned many holy decrees/ & there they conkyrmed a bysshop to be Pastoꝛ ouer the countre of Flaunders/ whiche was a wylde Foꝛest foꝛ to make Colys/ and full of maryse as Platyne wꝛyteth/ which afterwarde was replet with people and townes/ wherthꝛough it is to be coniectured they be vnder the dioses of Toꝛnay as yet remayneth.

Yet furthermoꝛe at this sayd coũceyll this said Johñ bysshop gaue the crown empyꝛe to kyng Lowys the stutter & alled him august, yet wold not he graũt to crowne his wyke Quene/ & so after this counceyll kynysshed/ Johñ bysshop the. viii. of that name retoꝛned to Rome/ to warre on the Saraslyns whiche were entred in to the partys of Italye.

Of

¶ Of two coũceylles holden at Raynys one agaynst another one by the kynges & the other by the bysshop of Rome.

AGaynst these counceylles the bysshop Benedict the. vii. of that name / caused to assẽble another counceyll at Raynes in the which Arnulphus was restored to the byshoprych of Rayns and the vsurped bysshop deposed / which was after Archbysshop of Reuenna and syns bysshop of Rome by crafte and meanes of Diabolyke scyence wherin he was expert / yet notwithstandynge he ended his dayes myserably.

¶ Of

Of a great coũceyll generall assebled at Cleremõde in Auernea / i the tyme of Phyllyp the fyrste of that name, Emperour kynge of Fraũce, there present Urbanus ỹ secõde bysshop of that name in Rome / in the which coũceyl was ỹ great vyage of Godfroy debullyon set forth vpõ the saralyns / where by the fayth of Chryste was largely encreased in Turkey.

✠

THis holy bysshop of Rome Urban the .xii. of that name Abbot of Clunye a blacke monke and Cardynall of Hostyensis, was moued w̃ pyte and compassyon thorow the lamẽtable complayntes of the worthy pylgryme Peter the heremyte borne at Mens / the whiche came lately from the holy lãde. And so informed Urban of the myse-

ry ỹ

ry and powerte, & seruytude that cryſten people were in there with the patryarke Symon in Jerusalem. So this complaynt herynge Urban, moued with cõpassyon & prepayred with all dylygence for succour & delyueraũce of them there beyng in the thraldom & daũger of Saracyns, turkys, & Infidels, which cryſtẽ people laye in this thraldom from the tyme of Miracle, whiche was the yere of our Lorde god. cccc. lxxx. or there aboute as platyne wryteth.

¶ And shortlye after Urban was in so greate trouble and veracyon amonge the Romayns, that they were fayne to flye out of Rome, and came in to Fraunce. And there was assembled throughe his commynge a great councyll of all the Prelates of the Churche catholyke whiche was holden in the cytie of Clermount in Quernia. And some storyes sayth that Philyp ỹ fyrſte of that name assembled another councyll agaynſt ỹ

Hol

Hollandes. And so whan the great coū-
cell of Urban the bysshop of rome was
assembled in the holy Ghost / this sayde
Urban made an excellent and elygant
Oration to that assēble. And there ther-
of brefely & sentencyously I gadred as
foloweth concernynge the byage to Je-
rusalem for the delyueraunce and capty
uyte of the crysten people.

¶All ye honourable audyence here as-
sembled ye shall vnderstande ỹ I whi-
che haue taken on me vnworthy this en
tendeth to set good ordre and reformac
yon in all thynge accordynge to the ca-
tholyke Relygyon of Chryste.

¶It is not vnknowen to you what in-
gerys and losse hathe ben of late dayes
in crystendome by Sarasyns and In-
fydelys without mercy or pytie / with
great warres and battaylys / for the
whiche remedy is there none but by for-
ce of armys / wherfore to redresse it as
we and you be very Cristyans stonde
faste in the fayeth / and lette vs seke

remedy

remedy for this pyteous tyranny that chrysten people do susteyne, and Remē-bre the great dylygence that your predy sessours hath had in this behalfe in ty-mes paste, And spetyally ye nobles of Fraunce, whiche hath alwaye susteyned agaynst the Infydelys, also you Ger-mayns & Saxons & Polar, Bohemys, and hungaryon and Englysshe nacyon ye shulde not suffer this tyranny vpon Chrysten people so pyteously also ye I-talyons shulde remembre what paynes and tyranny your predycessoures fren-des of late dayes hath suffred by them also ye venecyans & ye of Dalmase and of Hystrye / and al ye bourderars of the Ardryatyque sees whiche haue alwaye valyantly defended the malyse & power of the Saralyns/now apply your selfe withal other princes to withstande this cruell Infydellys or els ye shall se your chyldren/your wyfes/ your goods/ and lyues, vtterly destroyed by cruelty, wher fore awake all ye valyaunt personage

and

and we humbly desyre you in ȳ mercy of God/put on your armyes & spreade forth your standardes and Banners & set forth your cōpaynyes w̄ great courage / and God ȳ is most puysaūt shal be with you & send his omnypotent powre to ayed & strengthe you in all your wayes & to confounde all that shall withstande you.

How we by the means of this oracyon made by Urbanus byshop of Rome throughe it all Prynces on this syde Cōstantinople toke great courage and enforsed thē to assemble great armyes on all partes to go vpon the sarasyns/& so to Jerusalem.

AND thus as sone as Urbanus had fynysshed his oracyon all that were there presēt/ arose & sayd with one voyce this is the wyll & pleasure of God / and therwith Urban blessyd theym all sayenge this blessyng / I gyue you as lōge

as ye shall endure this Journey/and ye shall vnderstand ꝯ in this assemble and coũceyll was many noble worthy Pryn ces and barons,and noble men the whi= che many of them solde theyr landes,ho pynge to prospere in this Journey to ꝯ hye honour and scruyse of God/ wherof is made mencyon i dyuerse crownacles more at large/ in the which iourney god frar of Bullyon was the chefe of that enterpryse / and thus was fynyshed the counceyll of Cleremont.

¶ Of the coũceyll of Troyes in Cham= payne by byschop Pascall ꝯ twelfth for ꝯ reformacyons of ꝯ Churche.

After this great coũceyll arose the. 17. sisme in the church/in the tyme of Paschall byschop of Rome the .ii. of that name borne in Italye afore a mõke and so successour of Urbanus / whiche came into Fraunce for to haue refor= macyon of dyuerse abuses ꝯ was thẽ in the Church farre frome al good facyon and order wherof he caused a counceyl to be assembled generall / wherin was refor=

med many thynges/ and specyally he de
posed many prelates and benefyced mē/
which were necligent & vnlearned from
theyr pastoralyte & curyous/ & admytted
such as were able for suche promocyons
and to preache and gyue example of ly-
uynge in Chrystes churche.

¶ Of the counceyll holden at Rayns by
Calixte bysshop of Rome/ brother to ỹ
erle of Burgoyngne/ in ỹ which coñ
ceyll Henry the fourth Emperour
was accoursed and excōmunicat.

After this Pascal rayned gyles the
seconde of ỹ name borne in Italye
in whose tyme fell the. 18. syme in ỹ whi-
che suffred many trybulacyons & perse-
cucions as ye shall fynde in the tyme of
Henry the fourth Emperour which cre-
ated an antypape named Benedictus/ ỹ
whiche antypape pope Gyles drove out
of Ytalye/ and so fled into Fraunce.

¶ And so in the absent see of this sayde
Gyles possessed the see bysshoppe of Vy-
enne named Guy of Burgongne, which

was in ỹ holy lande of Jerusalem when Godfray de Bullyon, the whiche Guy was taken and accepted for a man of an acceptable lyfe, whose name was afterwarde called Calixtus the.ii. but yet as storys saith ỹ the forsayd Gylys was he ỹ coursed Henry the emperour in ỹ coũceyl and not this Calyxt/for he was nye a kyne to ỹ emperour Henry whiche maryed Maude doughter to the kynge of Englande and this sayd curse was gyuen by Gyles Bysshop bycause of the reformacyon of the pryde & pompe that then was vsurped among prelates and preestes/as well in dignytes & theyr aucto*r*ytes/as in excesse of gorgyous apparell & rayment also partly as Platyne wryteth it was for ỹ supportynge of an Antypape named Burdyn a spanyard/ as here after in the thyrde parte here of shal make mensyon and so was Calyxt made bisshop & stauled in Rome by force & caused ỹ empour Henry to be beseged, the tyme of rayns where he was accursed.

¶ Of

Of the seconde counceyl holden at Clermond / and of a nother holden at Rayns in Champayne almoost in one tyme.

INnocent ỹ secõde bysshop of Rome and borne in ỹ same Cytie helde warre & batayle agaynst Roger norymunde kynge of Naples / and ỹ sone of Roger vaynquysshed this bisshop Innocent i playne Batyle/and toke hym & his cardinalles prysoners / yet notwithstandynge this pryncе Wyllyam entreated hym & his cardynalles gently and honorably/ and in contynuaunce he set theym at lyberty lyke a nobleman.

And this tyme indurynge was a nother bysshop of Rome named / Anacletus , by whom ỹ forsayd Innocent was chased out of Rome/ & this was ỹ .xviii. syssme as ye shall playnly se in the laste parte of this boke.

 And

And thus in that tyme by the aduyse-
ment of kynge Lowys ỹ grosse was hol
den two counceylles in Fraunce / in the
whiche was the lozlayd Innocent pze-
sent/these coũceylles were holden at cle-
remont i Duernya/ & the other at rayns
in Champayne in the which coũceylles
were determyned dyuerse decrees and
by the whiche Innocent ourrcame
his aduersary annacletus his
antipape and so he retour
ned to Rome agayne &
possedyd his see.

Of the counceyll of Uezelay / whiche
was kepte in Burgonye and kepte in
the tyme of kynge Lowys the yon-
ger/ wherin was pzouoked the
seconde Journey vpon
the infydellys.

During the tyme of the.19. ỹsme of
the which ye shal perceyue moze at
large in the thyzde parte of this boke/so
at this

this tyme Engenius the.3.of that name bysshop of Rome borne in Pisa in Italye/ who was disciple of saynt Bernard the whyte monke/ & this man also fled in to Fraunce aparte for socoure for the great murmure & furye, ẏ he had of the Romayns/ and part for to coũceyll and to mocion cristẽ Princes to warre vpon the infydellys the whiche had taken a great cytie called Edessa Mesopotania in grecya.

¶ For the which cause kynge Lowys ẏ yonger sone to grosse Lowys/ ẏ whiche endeueryd hymselfe with great dilygẽce toward this iourney & assẽbled a great coũceyl of prelates & pryncis in the cytie of vezelay in Burgone, and through the coũceyll and aduyse of saynt Barnarde with other/ this yong Lowys vowed to go on this iourney and he requyred to helpe the crysten people that were there/ so sore oppressed of the infydellys/ insomoch that after hym folowed his wyffe

with gret nōbze of people. And wd them conradus kynge of romaynes, Alfonce kyng of Spayne Rychard the kyzste of England with great nombze of knyghtes and barons whiche was the seconde passage vnyuersali ỹ crystendome made to the holy Lande of Jerusalem.
And as Platyne sayth this Eugenius and saynt Bernarde was the chefe letters kozth in this counceyl, koz this armye, And so returned to rome quyetly.

Of the thyzd councell holdē in Duernya & of two other councelles one at Towers another at Dygyon.

Thus the. xx. sylme of ỹ churche was agaynst bisshop Alysaunder the thyzde of that name, bozne at Senys, the yere of our Lozde. M. lxxx. and this sylme & dyupsion endured in the churche. xvii. yeres/agaynst. iiii. Antypapes that then rayned & were suffered by ỹ empe-

roure

roure frederyke called Barbarouse/and so this Alyxsaũder fled out of Rome for socoure vnto kynge Philippe augustus who then assembled a coũcyll in Cleremonde in Quernya agaynst the forsayd Frederyke / for mayntenynge of victor Antypape/ by the which varyaunce and dyuysyon in crystendome, in this meane season Jerusalem was wonne by ỹ soul dan Saladyne/which was neuer yet recouered to this day this was the yere of Chryste. 1184. and so this emperour Frederyk wolde fayne a brought to passe a vnyte & concorde / & wold haue had this couucyl at Dygyon i Burgony where they shulde amet with kynge Phyllype, and the kynge of Boheme, and kynge of Scottes and shuld haue had the said antypape Victor/ whiche he brought all to passe by force of armes, or els not.

¶ But yet this Alexsaunder bysshup of Rome wolde not consent to come there/ for he had that place in suspecke and so

gade

gadered a nother counceyll at Towers, and thus ỹ emperour Frederyk/in spyte and displeasur returned in to Almayne/ and sent Victor his antypape in to Italye & thus was al thyngs in more pertur bacyon & vnquyetnesse thē it was afore, thus al cristen people may se what myschefe & vengeaunce hath ben through ỹ obstynacy of wycked bisshops of Rome ouer all crystendome & euer wyll be vntyll the hande of God put remedy.

¶ Of two cōsceylles in fraunce holden in Parys in Phyllyps tyme/and of the dissus of Salandyne.

In the tyme of this phyllip august / came Enbassatours quene Isabel from the kynge of Jerusalem which came for socour for the cristen pysoners ỹ Saladyne soldā had in captyuite / wherupon was gadered a cōsseyll at Parys to no purpose, but for the socour of cryste men

for

for the kyng Phillyp had as then great warre agaynst Hew duke of Burgone and other.

¶And thus this sayd Phillyp sent embassatours to kynge Rychard cure de lyon delyring hym of ayed in this cause to the whiche he graunted wt good wyll & so / shortly after he assembled a great armye on both partys of Fraunce, and England, and went on a croose agaynst the ennemys of cristendome / but the for sayd kig Richard could not obtayne his purpose for he was slaine afore a Castel or he came to Jerusalem / and notwithstandynge his sone toke that Journey / on hym & for the mayntenaunce of this was payed al the hole rentes of the churches / and monestaryes in Fraunce whiche was called ỹ subsedy of Salandyne and after this forsayd company folowed Frederyke emperour wt a great puyssauce / which was called ỹ thyrde generall viage in to the holy lande.

¶ Of

¶ Of another coũceyl holden in Fraũce by a Legat of the bysshop of Rome agaynst kyng phillype augustus.

THus another coũceyll was holden agaynste Pyllype after his retorne by ẏ legat of Innocẽt ẏ thyrde of that name/ & there was ẏ kynge Pyllype enterdyted and all the Realme for forsakyng of the Quene/ which was the bysshops kynswoman and herupon the Kynge armyd hym & raysed a great armye/ & he exyled all the bysshops that consented to the curse / and put them in Pryson and frome theyr benefyces &c.

¶ Of the counceyll holden at Parys/ agaynst the albygens.

IN ẏ tyme of Lowys father to saynt Lowys then Gregory the.ix.rayned Anno Dñi. 1226.then came in to Fraũce a legat from the Bysshop/ whiche legat was named Romanus & there was ga-

dred

dzed a coũceyll they concluded to warre vpon the herytykes Albygoys / whiche was in ỹ coũtre of Auynon, in Pzouañce, & Languedock, whiche were repleat with great byllany and herysyes, and so the kynge went vpon these countrys & subdued them, and in retournyng home he dyed.

¶ Of the fyrst coũceyl holden at Lyons in the tyme of sayntLowys kynge / and of Innocent bysshop of Rome the. 4. of ỹ name bozne in Genys.

The which bisshop came into Fraũce foz socour foz case that the Emperour Frederyk persecuted hym / Anno Dñi. 1246. and ỹ Emperour was syted to appere at this counceyll and came w a great company / and at tirayne he retourned home agayne foz his enemies were entred into his countrye.

¶ This debat contynued long tyme the space and tyme of thze bysshops of Rome

me successyuely/ ỹ was Honozius the.3. the other Gzegozye/ & Innocent afoze wzyten/and thus thozow ỹ cruell obsty= nacy of these bysshops there arose great mischeffe & dissencion thzough al cristen dome, & so therby was engendzed great war in al cryſtendom in the which tyme of warres was lost Constantinople & so at this coũcyl was nothyng concluded thzough the great ruyne that fell in cry= stendome/ by these forsayd bysshops of Rome one after a nother.

¶ Of the seconde counceyl of Lions/in the tyme of Gzegozy the tenth/and in ỹ tyme of kynge Phyllyp sone to sayne Lowys.

The yere of grace.1232.rained kyng Phillip sone to saint Lowys/ who assembled a nother counceyll at Lyons wherunto came Gzegozye bysshop the tenth bozne in Plesaunce/ this kynge Phyllyp was the fyzst ỹ gaue ỹ bisshop

agarde

a garde of men of armys / also he gaue hym .x. stronge Places for his sauegard about Lyon / and to this counceyll came themperour Michel paleolog of Constantinople / for the Reformacion of the greke church / which had fallen the .xiii. tyme in to Ruyne, and yet wolde not be reformed.

¶ Of another coũcell holden at Parys, in the tyme of kyng Phillyp the fayre / agaynst ỹ bysshop bonyface the eyght whiche vsed great tyranny agaynst ỹ Clerge.

Phyllyp the fayre a prudent & vertuous kyng began to rayne. 1286 & in his tyme possessed the see of Rome Boniface the. viii. successoure of Celestyne the .v. which was a wyse and a vertuous man the which Bonyface craftely decepued / & this bonyface was of the nature & facyon of the Italyans / as arrogaunte, and

and kyerle, which nothynge considering the benefictal giftes ỹ his predeceſſours had receyued in Fraũce/as ye ſhall here more at large.

¶ This ſayd Bonyface the .8. ſent as trayte a cõmaundement vnto the kyng of Fraũce by an enbaſſade a kyerle byſ-ſhop / howe that the ſayd kynge ſhulde in contynent without delay goo and pre payre in al haſt a great nauey and an ar-mye alſo, to go into the holy Lande/the which ỹ ſayd kynge coulde not bryng to paſſe / forcauſe of great warres ỹ he had at ỹ time againſt ỹ Flaũders nacĩõ.

¶ And thus this ſayd Arrogaũt biſhop ſeynge ỹ he coulde not obtayne his pur-poſe/began to threten & rebuke ỹ kynge rygorously ſayeng that in caſe that he wolde not fulfyll his meſſage/ he wolde cauſe hym to fle out of his Realme/ and for bycauſe ỹ this byſhop enbaſſatour vſed hymſelfe ſo rygorouſly / agaynſt ỹ kynge/ the kynge toke hye diſpleaſure and ſtraytly cõmaunded hym to pryſon.

¶ After

¶ After this tydinges came to this fore sayd Boniface the. viii. Colorys, proud and arrogant aboue mesure, And sente strayght an Archedeacon Embasadour cōmaundyng the kyng phyllyp the fayre that he shulde not enterpryse to take nor rayse no money Subsidie vpon the churche, the whiche subsydie he was enforced to do for the great warres that he was charged with at that tyme/ for his defence. And the sayd archedeacon dyscharged the sayd kyng for the Inprysonemēt of the sayd bysshop, that he shuld be exyled all ẏ iurisdixion of Rome. And that it shuld be auctorysed in Rome, for euer his disobedyence and so taken/ nomynated as an Herytyke, and a sysmatyke, also ẏ sayd Archdyacon syted hym with dyuers other Bysshops/ & prelats of the Cleargy to come vnto Rome parsonally by a certeyn day/ and disanulled all the Preuylages of grauntes & pardons gyuen by his predycessours of the see of Rome.

This was an extreme rygoure in the
presens of all his barons and counceyll
whiche was so dysdaynous & proudly
spoke by the sayd embassatour/ without
any seuerytie or of good order/and yf the
kynge were moued or abasshed it was
no marueyle/& so cõmaũdynge with so-
ber aduysement ỹ the fyrst Embassatour
the bysshop shuld be set at lybertye/and
that in all the hast with further delibera
cyon he shulde depart his Realme / and
so in short tyme after he assẽbled a great
counceyll of Bysshops/& barons/in the
whiche the kynge openyd all the vltra-
ges and abhomynacyons ỹ the forsayd
Innocent the eyght vsed agaynst hym/
and openly there expressed howe sham-
fully & crafcely this Bonifface / came by
the see of Rome,and tourned hym to the
Clargy & to ỹ Lordes temporal sayeng,
of whome holde ye your Landes & pos-
sessyons but of me/ wherfore I wyll ye/
ye henseforth not so hardy to send or pay
any money or treasour/to ỹ court of Ro
me

me / and hereupon caused all bydges, poztys, and passages, to be stopped and kept / & thus Boniface ỹ bysshop of Rome cursed hym / & cõspyzed great malyce and ingeris agaynst ỹ kyng & pzocured great enuyte agaynst hym by certayne pzynces / and shoztly this was the kyne and cõclusion of this debate was thus.

¶ The kynge seynge ỹ impoztunat malyce of this Antecryst bysshop / ỹ kynge caused .200. men of armys conduted by two subtyle and wyse persons / and they which went to ỹ towne of agnane / wher the Bysshop lay in Naplys / and toke hym ther in & bzought hym pzysoner to Rome / where he dyed myserably foz doloure & cursed mynde within. 14. dayes after, and his epytaphe was suche lyke as he deserued as foloweth.

Intrauit vt Vulpes, regnauit vt Leo, moztuus est vt canis, ỹ is in Englysshe he entred as a Foxe, & rained lyke a Lyon, and dyed as a Doge.

¶ Of a nother coũceyll holden in fraunce at Vyenne. Anno Dñi. 892.

The auctour founde in olde auncyaunt Lybrary a Boke at Lyons/ wherin was wryten, that from the tyme of Formosus bysshop of Rome / began the.ix.sisme which shalbe more leargely treated of, in ỹ thyrd parte of this boke, and so by the cõmaũdement of Lowys kynge otherwyse called Lowys le balbe throughe the counceyll of his wyfe/ assembled a counceyll in the churche of sayne Saluatour where were gadered two legatz of Rome, the one named pascal/ the other Johñ/ ⁊ the archebysshop of Vyenne/ and Aurelyan archebysshop of Valencie/ with many other prelates, and learned men of the Clergye, and yet at this tyme the preestes were maryed/ and at this counceyll was decreed this acte worde for worde.

¶ Vt presbiteri non in villis / sicut quibusdam consuetudinis est (morentur) et feminas

feminas suas secum in domibus suis habitare non permittant, exceptis quas canonicas permittit auctoritas / that is in englysshe. That preestes which dwelle in Cyties, & in Townes, of custume hauyng theyr wyfes with them dwellyng shulde no more so be suffered (but onely those) as shulde be permytted & suffered by the auctorite of the holy Canons.

Of a nother general concyl holden at Vyenne in Dolphyne. 1312.

After ỹ Ignominyous and shamfull deth of Bonyface afore wryten ỹ. 8. of that name bysshop of Rome, succeded Benedict⁹ ỹ eleuenth bone at Tarvyse in Italye a blake Frere which was a moderat parsone / nothynge lyke his predycessour for he assoyled Phillip kynge of Fraunce of ỹ sensurys of the churche whiche bisshop Bonyface surmysed agaynst hym & so this good bysshop ray-

ned but eyght monethes and. 17. dayes after whom rayned Clement ỹ. v. a gasken borne, archbysshop of Burdux whiche was chosen by the Cardynallys resydent for the tym, ethe yere of our Lorde, at the instaunce of kynge Phyllyp la bel. 1305.

¶ Thus shortly after this sayd Clemēt assembled a great companye of Cardynalles & Bysshops, to no lytell cost and charge to all ỹ churche of Fraunce/ and so came to Lyons with great pompe, & wordly glory, where met with hym many cardynalles of Italye / where as he was corwned with great pompe & Royalty/at the which coronacion was kyng Phyllyp la bel w̄ his brother Charles & all the prynces of Fraunce/ & in all this pompe & royalty, befell a great sodayne myschaūce/ where as a great nombre of people were slayne in the fall of a great olde wall where as moche people were assēbled for to beholde this great pomp and ryalty/in the which fall was slayne

the

the duke Johñ of Brytanye & the kyng sore hurte, and the new bysshop smyten from his Horse/in so moch ẏ his crowne fell from his hed/ & lost the rychest stone there one called a Carbuncle / estemed worth. vi. M. duccats, & thus after this mysfortunat aduentour this sayd bysshop Clement departed from Lyons/ & came to Auygnyon wher as he abode/ & there remoued the See appostolyque from Rome vnto Auignyon/the whiche see appostolike remoued abode there the space. lxxiii. yeres after afore it was remoued to Rome agayne.

¶ The syxt yere after the forsayd Clementis coronacyon which was the yere. 1311. in the moneth of Nouẽbre was assẽbled a great generall coũceyl vnyuersal through all crystendome in the Cytie of Uyenna i Dolphyne/wher as was assẽbled aboue. 300. prelates of dyuerse coũtres through all crystendom/ & this coũceyl was partly gadered at kyng Phillips req̃st to reproue ẏ forsayd boniface

an herytyke & a sismatyke / whiche was his cruell ennemy & to disanul his actes and decrees / howbeit it came not to pas though clement bysshop promysed hym the coũceyll wold not consent therunto / yet notwithstãdyng it was iudged / sayd and declared that his actes / and decrees against ẏ Kynge, were nowght & vniust and of no valoure.

¶ Also at this coũceyll was vtterly destroyed all the rules & wrytynges of the Templers and brent them and all theyr possessyons gyuen vnto ẏ order of saynt Johñs in Jerusalem the which we call the knyghtes of the Rodes.

¶ Also at this coũceyll the gray Fryers were at great dyuysyon within them selues for ẏ which was decred many actes and decrees in ẏ canon boke called Clementynys / compyled by this sayd Clement bysshop of Rome / also at this coũceyll was great counceyll for to recouer the holy Lande / but it nothyng auayled also some hystoryans holde opynyon ẏ

this

this bysshop Clement kepte two other coũceyls in Fraunce to destroye the herysyes that were in valdoyes, and pyemont, and sauoye, this fynyshed ẏ great counseyll of Uyenne.

¶ Of a counceyll holden at Auynyon.

AT the tyme of the.xxi.sysme/ye shal here more largly of in ẏ later end of this boke/ and so this coũceyll of Auynyon began by Johan bisshop of Rome the.xxii.of ẏ name a graye Fryer/ in whose tyme arose an Antypape by ẏ mayntenaunce of themperour Lowys of Bauaria/ the whiche antypape helde a counceyll in Italye/ where as he declared ẏ sayd Johñ.xxii. of that name to be an herityke/and this sayd Antypape and his company helde opynyon ẏ Chryst & his discyples were pore and ẏ they had nothyng pryue nor

comon

comon, the which was proued the contrary in this counceyll of Auynyon.

Of two coũceyllys holden in Fraũce at Parys in ỹ tyme of kynge Charles the syxth forcause of a great dyssencyon that was in the church in the two and twenty syssme.

Some men wyll thynke that kynge Phyliyp la bell dyd, for a polecy cause Clement to moue the see appostolyke from Rome, & so to be kept at Auynyon, but al thynges pondered it turned his country to moche trouble / ruyne / and greefe / as longe as it was there holden the space of .lxxiiii. yeres / for as sone as the see appostolike was moued to Auynyon by Clement, then succedyd Johñ the .22. of that name Anno .1327. of our Lorde & in his tyme rayned Lowys de Bauaria / & Frederyk duke of oystryche which had great warre together by this meane / also kynge Phyliyp de valoys

father

father of kyng Johñ ẏ was prysoner in Englād through ẏ cause ẏ.xxi.sisme of ẏ which ye shal here more of in ẏ last part of this boke & thrugh this forsaid cause arose also an Antipape i Italye named Nycolas ẏ thyrd which was supported by the emperoure/Lowys de Bauarya.

¶ Also yet further incōuenyenses arose by this meane ẏ this sayd Bisshop preached and supported dyuerse visions, fātasyes, and dremyes of contemplacyon/ whiche was of lytle fayth/ ẏ whiche dyuerse doctoures in dyuyne withstode & proued the contrarye/ & yet furthermore this sayd bysshop oppressyd ẏ realme of Fraunce w̄ imposycyons / donacyons/ and decimis/ & subsides/ & expectatyues with other inuencyons/ such as ẏ court of Rome could well cōtryue, in so moch that no learned man of Parys could obtayne any benefice, but they were polled and pylled by cardynalles & curtysians vnder thē of auynyō through ẏ whiche pyllage & abhomynable liuynge it was

generally

generally called the whore of babylon/ for their great pyllage/ ryches, pomp, & pryde, in somoch they had the halfe of al the benefyces in Fraũce and this abhominyacyon was sore resysted by the vny uersyte of Parys.

¶ After this shamful ruyngne ỹ sete apostolyke was remoued to rome agayn Anno Dñi. 1376. in ỹ tyme of Gregorye the eleuenth borne in Lymogys/ and he was not longe without great pretudyce and slaunder by the. xx. sisme moued by Urbane the. vi. Neopolitane borne/ whi che Urbane caused .v. Cardynallys of Fraunce to be drowned/ and in this season was two bysshops in crystendome/ the one in Rome and ỹ other in Auynyon/ in somoch that people were so amased & troubled that they colde not iudge nor knowe which of them was in ỹ iust and in ryght auctorite / and this syssme endured. 40. yeres which was more troblous and daungerous then any ỹ euer befel aforetyme / & thus befel euyll vpon

euyll

eyull so the Bohemis became as ỹ tyme requyred farre from the faythe/ & vtterly denyed and disspysed the Romayns.
¶ Thus was all crystendome vexed, & troubled with these two bysshops whiche contynued many yeres successyuely from bysshop to bysshop after the dethe of Urban ỹ which held his see at Rome after whome succeded Innocent the.7. and after hym succedyd Angelus a Venecyan whom was named Bonefacius the.ix. and thus after Clement.vi. ỹ dyed in Auygnyon/ succedyd Benedictus. xiii. whose errours were wozse thē were afoze foz this Benedictus was very obstynat. ¶ By this occasyon was Charles soze moued and vnquyeted thzough these sysmes/ & sent noble enbassatours vnto Auynyon to ỹ bysshop which was onely foz the concozde & vnyte of cristes Church/ but it lytel auayled foz they retourned without aunswer.
¶ That seynge the kynge assembled at Paris a great counceyll of all his pryn

ces

ces and barons w the pzelates & the best learned mē of his realme/where as they cōsulted togyder ỹ both bisshops shulde be deposed/wherupon the duke of bauaryc and ỹ duke of Burgone went to the bysshop at Auynyon to discus this message with a noble power/ and when the bysshop vnderstode what was theyr commynge and wherfoze/foz feare to consēt fled away secreatly out of Auynyon, & left them alone without farewel oz leue taken/& retourned in to his natyue coūtrye/ wherof these dukes were abasshed and so retourned to Parys agayne pensiue where ỹ Kyng lay/ & after this they helde another coūceyl in the same Cytie in the tyme of charles ỹ .vi. foz this vnyon of the church to ỹ which this bisshop ỹ fled wold not cōsēt noz be cōfyzmable.

Of other two coūcellys in Fraūce the one at lyons ỹ other at burges by the cōmaūdement of charles ỹ .vii. al to abolysshe this sayd sylme.

After

After the great coũcyl of cõ-
staunce whiche was assem-
bled in Almayne by the ad-
uyse of sygysemundus/ with
the assystaunce of .v. pryncy-
pall crysten nacyons/ that is to wet ger-
many/ fraunce/ englande/ spayne/ &
Italye/ for to extyrpe these sysmes in the
church and to depose thre bysshops sys-
matykes ỹ was Gregorye the .xii. Alex-
aũder the fyfth & Johñ the .xxiii. and after
these was Martyne the fyfth of ỹ name
created Bysshop at this sayd counceyl/
with the hole consent of all crystendome
which counceyl contynued foure yeres/
and at this counceyl was condampned
the bohemys, herysyes, & confounded &
in this tyme rayned the puissaunt kyng
Charles of fraũce/ which held another
counceyll for the sustenynge of Prag-
matica sanxio this was so Anno 1438.
Shortly folowynge Anno. 1447. be
gan a new discord called the .xxiii. sysme
for ỹ dignyte bytwẽ Eugeni⁹ a venecia
and

and Felyx somtyme duke of Sauoy/ ꝑ whiche dyuysyon endured the space of xbi. yeres/ vntyl Nycolas the. vi. agencuoy/ and for this purpose kynge Charles the seuenth assembled a great counceyll at Lyons where at was concluded and kynysshed this syssme and this was the comon voyce. Lux fuit in mundo cessit/ Felix/ Nicolao. In this artycle ꝑ kyng Charles the seuenth prefered his decrees and actes of Pragmatica, sãxio, and after hym rayned Lowys kyng the leuenth of that name in whose tyme rayned in Rome bysshop Pius the twelfth and this Lowys / helde a nother great counceyll at Orlyaunce for the maynte naunce of ꝑ Pragmatica sanxio/ wherin Pius bysshop was agreued.

¶ Of two counceylys holden in fraũce the one at towers the other at lyons Anno Dñi. 1510. that lasted two yeres.

AT is to be vnderstand that at the last coũcepl holden at Basyll, whiche was Anno. 448. that then was the cytie of Lyon named by the sayd coũcepll most profitable and necessary be kepte there tro tenne yere to.x. yeres a generall coũcepl and so succedyd kynge of Fraunce after Lowys the .xi. Lowys the.xii.a noble & a wyse pryncc/which held two coũcepls in his tyme in whose time rayned in Rome Julius bysshop the seconde / whose actes of ruyne nedeth not my pen to wrte/for his holy liuing is manyfestly knowen of a great many now, yet kynge ỹ hath experyence of his cruell actes, thus is fynysshed ỹ seconde part of this boke/and thus to this the thyrde part I wyll begyn at the later end of this fyrst boke which mensioneth of the.vii.sisme and I wyll begyn this third boke with the eyght sysme & so end & finish this lytle boke as foloweth.

¶ Here begynneth ẏ thyrde boke of this processe and fyrst of the. viii. sisme & so procedeth to ẏ last shewynge what iniq̃te & mysery befel ĩ the chur che of rome & ĩ other places.

The emperour Lowys ẏ gentle kynge of Fraũce, sone of charlemayne arose the. viii. sisme in ẏ church bytwene Eugenius bysshop of Rome / the. ii. of ẏ name borne in Rome / & zozinus antipape, whiche wrought through dyuerse cardinals great displeasures / yet was this Eugeni⁹ a good mã & a wyse, & so anone after the takynge of Rome by the Sarasyns / ther folowed great euyllys throghe al the worlde and specyally in fraũce / wherin the Normans & the frysyãs entred fyrste, & exersysed their cruelty, & shortly after, Jone the woman bysshop of rome borne in englonde possessed the see of Rome with great sclaunder to the Romayns and to the see appostolyke.

¶ Of the. ix. sysme what befell in that tyme.

shame

Shamefull, cruell, & sclaunderous out of measure was this. ir. ipsme & endured lõge tyme, whiche began in the tyme of lowys the emperour, the sutter, the which occasion was this. ¶ The bysshop Johñ the, viii, in Rome borne, whiche fled in to fraunce for refuge & socour, the which was a man cruel & nothynge pyteous but malyciously entreated formosus bysshop, & so this formosus for fere and daunger of the foresayd Johñ the. viii. bysshop, he fled in to fraūce. But afterwarde by constraynte of excomunycacyõs he was enforsed to retourne agayne to his bysshoprych at rome, called port romayne & afterward was he degraded & depolyd, & made a seculer preest agayn to his formal state, & sworne ỳ he shuld not i nowyse retourne to his bysshoprych. ¶ yet not wtstõdyng afterward he was absolued by Martyn bysshop of Rome the, xii, of ỳ name, & in short tyme aft ỳ sayd formosus bought ỳ papalyte ỳ whiche another pretẽded to haue called [illegible] s a romayne (which

coulde not as at that tyme obtayne it/yet notwithstandynge afterwarde he obtayned his purpose thzough a conspyzasy/ moztall agaynst ỹ sayd Fozmosus / and so came in to Fraũce to kynge Lothayz/ and thus this sayd Fozmosus kept ỹ põtifycalite of Rome/ fyue yeres ⁊ a halfe, in the whiche tyme he dyd nothyng wozthy to be in memozy, but ingendzed enemyes, the whiche was reuenged of hym after his deth.

¶ After this Fozmosus bysshop, succeded Steuen the.vi. of that name, there was but one bysshop bytwen them both which was named Boniface the.vi. bozne in Tuskayne/whiche rayned but.xvi. dayes. And so this kozesayd Steuen the vi. with all his power abolysshed and condempned all the Decrees and actes of Fozmosus. And ỹ next bysshop that succedyd dyd clene contrary, and stablysshed and confyzmed them in theyz owne fozmal estate agayne/ whose name was Romanus. And in lykwyse dyd Theo-

dozus

dorus and Johñ the.ix.bysshop / wher-
by arose great perturbaunce and busy-
nes amõge the people of Rome/for cau-
se some helde of one partye, and some of
the other. And so all this hurly burlye
was in saulte (none) but for lacke of
good vertuous bysshops of Rome, but
they were all poysoned. And yet after
this succedyd Sergyus afore named ỹ
came agayne out of Fraunce, whiche
was worse thẽ any of ỹ other afore hym.
¶This Sergyus the thyrde bysshop
of that name, retourned agayne in to
Italy, by the ayde and socoure of kinge
Lowys the thyrde, the whiche lowys de
posed Chrystofer bysshop the, viii. that
after formosus usurped the papalyte/
the whiche Chrystofer was infected wᵗ
sysmes that was bytwene leo the. v. of
that name and hym and so this forsayd
Sergius to be auenged of the forsayde
formosus, In his furye agaynst all hu-
manyte/caused the body of formosus to
be dygged out of his graue/and clothed

hym agayue in his pontyfycalibus, & so
cauſed the hangman to ſmyte of his hed
and ſo thrwe his body into the Ryuer
of Tyber, yet ſome ſtoryes wryt that his
body was take vp agayne pryuely and
burped by fyſſher men.

¶ This ſaid ſergius had a ſone named
Johan the.x. of that name byſſhop of ro
me/whiche ſuccedyd hym but not dyrect
ly/ for there were two that poſſeſſed the
dygnyte afore hym, whoſe names were
Anaſtas the.iii. and landolphus. This
ſayd Johan the.x. was lytel better then
his forefather ſergyus. Not withſtan-
dyng he was a great warriour & a good
man of armes, for he drour the ſaraſyns
out of Calabre/by the ayde and helpe of
Alberyke marques of Tuſkan / So in
concluſyon this wycked Johñ byſſhop
onely to haue the name and renowme
of this ſayd byctory agaynſt ỹ ſarazyns
cauſed the men of warre of Alberyke to
ſtoppe his mowthe with a cuſſhon / & ſo
ſmodred hym to deth / this trewely was

a pyte

a pytefull cafe to fe ȳ fee appoſtolyke/ſo repleat with byſchops of iniquite as ſtoryes of ȳ tyme doth wyt more at large of theyr ambyſyon, pryde, and iniquyte, in the whiche ſeaſon / the Hongaryons wrought great vengeaunces / and dyſpleaſurs agaynſt the church of Rome & the patrymonye of the Church / whiche was onely the iuſt punyſſyon of God.

¶ What befel in the tyme of the .x. and the .xi. ſiſme by ȳ power of the emperour Otton ȳ fyrſt of ȳ name.

¶ Ihñ the twelfth of ȳ name byſchop of Rome/ & alſo borne there, the whiche afore was called Octauyan thorow the puyſſaunce & tyrannye of his father Alberyk, he bled his papalyte very euyl for he was a man of euyll lyfe, without chaſtyte/ he companyd w̄ women openly without ſhame/ for ȳ which abhomynacyon two cardynalles dyſcret & wyſe perſons complayned vnto Otton empetour of germany/ who rained Anno. 962

ye shall vnderstande that the meane sea son or Otton the Emperour came/this foresayde Ingnomynyous Bysshoppe Johan, was aduertised of this cōplaynte by the Cardynalles to the Emperour of hym and caused thē to be taken, and of the one he caused to cutte of his nose, and the other his brestys. And so shortly after kynge Otton came to Rome and there helde a counceyll agaynst the sayd bysshop of Rome. In the whiche counceyll he was condempned, and deposed for his wycked and cruell lyfe, yet after this iust iudgement he was taken agayne in the acte of adulterye with a mānes wyfe whose husbande slewe hym with the dede doynge.

¶ After the deposytyon of this sayd Johan the, xii. kynge Otton caused a bysshop to be chosen called Leo the eyght. And shortly after the absence of Otton the emperour/ The wycked Romayns, sedytions inconstaunt, chased this Leo bysshop out of Rome, and set vp an antypa-

typape, who was named, Benedictus / the.v. for the whiche cause themperoure Otton shortly after beseged Rome/and so what for the warre & kampyne/the Romayns were constrayned to yeld and set the forsayd Leo in his see, and auctorite and so put to exyle theyr antipape Benedict/ which fled in to Almayn thus were these two sinnes kynysshed afore wryte.

¶ Of the.xii. sinne abolysshed by Otton the thyrde Emperour.

By the auctoryte of ỹ emperour Otton ỹ thirde Anno dñi. 993. was created bysshop of rome/gregorie ỹ v. borne in saxonia i Almayn and so after the departynge of the emperour Otton from Rome, a certayne senatoure ryche & repleat with couetous named Crescẽtius, set vp ỹ bysshop of pleasaũce of the nacyon of Grece for money, and so this Gregorye seyng & dredynge

the

the fury of the Romayns/and theyr vyo
lence wᵗ all fled into Almayne / towards
the emperour Ottō / who brought hym
agayne by stronge hande / though this
senatour wᵗ the greke bisshop antypape
with Cressencyus by force and strenght
kept theym within the Castell aungell/
yet that notwithstandyng they were ta-
ken / and Cressencyus was byhedyd for
his couetous enterpryse/& the antypape
had both his eyen put out, and wel wor-
thy for his ambycyous preesthode.

¶Thus was the bysshop Gregorye re-
stored to his dignyte in Rome agayne/
and he was ꝑ fyrst that decreed & made/
ordinaūces for ꝑ elexcion of the Empyre
Anno dñi .1002. to ꝑ entent ꝑ the elexciō
imperyall shulde alway remayne & con-
tynew amonge the Prynces of Germa-
ny, whiche contynueth to this day onely
but of suffraunce, and so after Gregorye
held the see apposolyke / Sylvester the
seconde the which was expert in the art
Magyque, and Nygromācy, whiche is

a deuyl

a deuyllysh & a dãpnable scyence/ ỹ wht
the Gzegozie dyed shamfully as stozyes
maketh mencion as in the seconde parte
of this boke it doth partly appere.

¶ Of the.xiii.&.xiiii.sysmes in the tyme
of two bysshops of Rome/ the one the
vncle, the other ỹ Nephew/ in whose
tyme Jerusalem was takẽ by the
saracyns & of ỹ horyble opera-
cyons of these two bysshops.

The knowledge of these dyuysyons
and sysmes be so confuse & odyous
that I wold they were passed vnder scy
ence / notwithstandynge he that seketh
for the swete bzeers/ must oftymes passe
thozow sharp thoznes & crowked bzeers
& or we come to the swet carnel/ we must
pas thozowe the harde shell/ thus after
these thyngs akoze relyted I must shew
vnto you the residewe as myne auctour
wzyteth sucsentykly as I may & can vn
derstãde. Thus haue ye sene ỹ through
cuyll & auarycyous bysshops of Rome/

was

was the cause and occasyon of al sismes discordes, & euylles that befell throughe the world, & in lyke maner ẏ good meke and crystyan bysshops/ was ẏ occasyon of peace, vnyte, & concorde, ouer all crystendome/ as we haue wryten in the seconde part of this boke.

¶ Thus after ẏ this forsayd Siluester the seconde dyed/ whiche gaue hymselfe to the Deuyll to come vnto his sayd dignyte papall/ whome God may saue by his mercy and grace/ and in so succeded in the space of .xii. yeres/ but thre peasyble bysshops of Rome/ after this succeded Benedictus the fyfth borne in Tuskay/ which began to entre in moch trouble, for when the emperour henry ẏ fyrst of that name was deed/ whiche was in the yere of our Lorde .404. which stode in great fauour with the sayd emperour bycause he dyd crowne hym in his see/ which benedictus was cast out by force from his dignite by the Romayns/ & so they set in another in his place yet not-

with

withstandynge Benedictus / made his agrement with his ennemies / and after ward chasid his ennemies out of his place / and so he was restored to his dignyte agayne / thus fynysshed the .xiij. sysme.

¶ And as storyes doth specefy / which remayneth that after the deth of the sayd Benedictus / it was fantasyed that the spryte of the sayd bysshop Benedictus / the .viij. appered vnto a bysshop in asolytarye place vpō a great horrible blake horse / & this Bysshop demaunded hym, why & wherfore he rode on such a blacke horse / he answered bycause he was in great tormētes / & prayed the Bysshop to take certayne treasours that he had hyd in dyuerse places / where as he shewed hym where they lay / & ẏ he shuld destry buit thē to the pore people / for all the almes I gaue i my lyfe tyme lytle profyts me bycause I gat my treasour w̄ extorcyon / & rapyne whiche dyd as ẏ vysyon sayd & aft̄ he forsoke ẏ glorie of thꝭ worlde & be came a relygyous man soletary.

¶ After

After this benedict⁹ the.viii.succeded Benedictus ỹ.ix.bytwene whō was the bysshop Johñ the .xx. & this Benedict⁹ the .ix. was wozse then his vncle/as appereth koz he was ỹ occasion of the.xiiii. fisme & diuision in ỹ church of Rome koz the Romayns sawe ỹ he was of smal reputacyō, & of lytle valoure deposed hym from his dignite, and set vp in his place Johñ ỹ archbysshop of Sabyn/whiche was called Syluester ỹ thyzde / & about 49.daies after they chased hym out also bycause he was lesse then and an ydeot, yngnozaunt & vnpzofytable, but yet ye shall vnderstande he percey uynge this/ solde his papalty to Johñ/ koz redy money/who was then archedeacō, of saint Johñ pozte latyne / whiche afterwarde was called Gzegozye the.vi.koz ỹ which sclaūders & rumour among ỹ Romains then Henry ỹ seconde of ỹ name sōne to Conrad⁹ ỹ rained Anno.1039.who came into Italy w a great army puisaūt, where he assembled a great coūcyl general/

and

and so deposed these.iii.sysmatykes byss
shops ẏ is to wete / Benedictꝰ the.ix.syl
uester the thyrde ⁊ Gregorye the.vi.⁊ he
created bysshop of Rome, ẏ bysshop of
Baynbergh in Almayne, who was na=
med clement the second/who was poyso
ned by his successour Damascus the se=
cōde of ẏ name also. And thus to com to
our purpose of the forsayd Benedictus/
the.ix.which was the cause of moch euil
in the.xiiii.sysme / ⁊ solde his papalytye
some storyes holde this fantasy/ or opy=
nyon of hym after his deth/was that he
appered in facyon of a straunge ⁊ won=
derfull lykenes monstruous and horry
ble/of whome was demaunded the occa
syon of this wonderful forme/and state
myght signefye / he made answere that
thorowe the iuste iudgement of God/he
was thus condempned to be eternally/
for bycause he liued so bestially in ẏ sege
appoholyke, ⁊ thus through ẏ ꝑturbaci
ons of the wicked bisshops, the turkes ⁊
sarasyns oppressed so cristendome ⁊ lost
the holy lād ẇ ierusalē An.1012.ẏ tyme.

¶ Of the .xv. sysme appesed by the emperour Henry the thyrde.

THis tyme rayned emperoure Henry the thirde in almayne the whiche was Anno. 1057. began the .xv. sisme and dyscorde in the Churche/ ẏ cause herof was that after the deth of besshop Nycolas/ the seconde borne in Sauoy / was elect the bysshop of Luke borne in Myllane, this man was chosen by ẏ Cardynalles of Rome/ & they named hym Alexaũder the seconde / this bysshop had a good & vertuous name where as he was resydent/ & after his elexcyon ẏ cardynalles came to hym to accompanye his person to Rome.

¶ And so anone after his cõmynge to Rome / certayne bysshops Lumbardye coulde not agre w̃ hym/ because he wolde not of theyr band and affynyte/ wher upon began the .xv. sysme/ bycause some held opinyon and sayd that he entred by

symo

symony (this prevcted) they thought to haue one of theyr affinyte mete for theyr purpose/through the inuestigacion and counceyll of gylbert bysshop of parme in lombardye, so these companyons cardynalles heloe fast togyther as burres in a cluster (and obtayned agaynst henry the.iii.emperour to chose an other bisshop of rome in his place to theyr owne purpose and mynde. And herupon the Emperour & they accorded and so these cardynals entred in to lũbardye, where they gadred a counceyll amonge themselues, whom was cõsulted to chose one named Cadollus borne in parme, marueylous ryche puyssaunt and peryllous to the whiche all Italy were agreed,

¶ This is cadollus chosen in the place of the papall see, as an antypape and so in short tyme drewe hymselfe towardes rome with a myghtye power / & a great armye of lũbardys, agaynst alexander bysshop of Rome who was accõpanyed with a great armye of romayns in lyke

wyse to withstande hym / and inconclu-
syon this batailles encoũtred, the which
was sturdy, stronge, & sharpe, vnder the
mountayne golde / where as was slayne
pytefully moche people / but in fyne the
victory tourned on Alexaunders syde / &
so retourned Cadollus baynquesshed /
yet notwithstãdynge he lost not his cou
rage / but or it was a yere passed / thro-
ughe secret conspyrelyes of some of his
affynyte / the which secrete companye he
obtayned by many within Rome / whi-
che ran sodaynely vnto armyes, & so by
Cinctius saneoko the pzouest of Rome /
conuayed Cadollus in to the castel aun
gell / and so fynally bykorce of his enne-
myes he was fayne to yeld / and pzyuely
bought his lyfe of certayne souldyers /
for. vi. c. markes and was horssed & slede
& so to please the emperour Henry the. 3.
which fauored & sayd Cadollus / he cau
sed a coũcyl to be assembled at mantua
to the which came the sayd emperoure &
Alexaunder bisshop of Rome / and there

Alex

Alexaunder pourged hym afore all that noble presence to be clene of ẏ cryme of symony/ & of ambysyon / and so the one forgaue the other of all grudges & thus fynyshed the.xv.sisme.

¶ Of the.xvi.sisme which arose by a bisshop of Rome/a blacke moncke/whiche began to lyfte vp his hornes, agaynst the power of ẏ emperoure, wherof arose great euil & rumur.

Within a lytle and short tyme after the.xvi.sisme folowed moch lyke/ the other/for after the death of Alexaunder the second succedyd Gregory the .7. borne in senys in touskayne by the procurement of ẏ sayd blacke monke legat in fraunce/ which in contynent after the clercyō began a great discorde/bytwene the bysshops of Rome, and ẏ emperour, which engendred great debates & myscheuous euylles innumerable ouer all crystendome as it shall appere herafter.

¶ For in the tyme that this forsayd emperour was busyed/and had great to do with his warres agaynst the Sarons his ennemyes, this forsayd gregory bysshop of Rome/whiche was cõfyrmed by the Emperour / for at that tyme no bysshop coulde be in Rome/without the ful consent & confyrmacyon of themperour and thus began this Gregorye the .7. to sporne with an arrogaunt mynde/inhybytynge themperour to medle with any ecclesiastique auctorite / vpon payne of the hye sensures and curse of the church of Rome, nether that he shulde gyue nor admyt bysshoprych, nor benefyce within his Empyre/for they made pretens that the Emperours dyd sell the dignytes of the prelacy in his Empyre / the whiche this arrogaũt Bysshop wolde haue the sale of ỹ marchandise hymselfe as other of his predycessours had done in tymes past of auncyaunt institucyons / and of ryght and olde customes.

¶ These thynges were straunge newes

to

to themperour Henry / but that tyme he fayned with a fayze coũtenaũce/bicause of ỹ great busynesse ỹ he had that tyme i the warres of ỹ saxons / yet notwithstãdynge this arrogaunt bysshop left not his purpose but pzocedyd agaynst hym, & sent fozth curses and excõmunycatyons agaynst certayne bysshops that held with the emperoure / thus in shozte conclusyon themperour had byctozy of the saxons, and assembled in contynente a generall counceyll in the cytie of wozmys vpon the ryne/ and there was concluded , that thozowe all his Empyze that none so hardy shulde suppozte any Cardynall noz mayteyne courte noz cõsystozy that partayned to the see of Rome, noz to any of his assystens, and thus they shulde fozsake them and obeye his commaundemente and iniunccyons in Almayne.

Very longe & tedyous it were to this abbzeuyacyõ / to excyte and set fozth the wonderfull feates of warre, with dyffe-

rences ⁊ alteracyōs ⁊ appoyntements ẏ were ⁊ happened bytwene this gregory the seuēth ⁊ henry ẏ thyrde emperour of almaine, gregori gaue out a great curse agaynst themperour ⁊ his bisshops/and themperour created another bysshop named Clement afore called gylbert archbysshop of Rauenna / ⁊ he was created and elected by a counceyl in Germany/ and this bysshop Gregory gaue his tytyle to the duke of saxon named Radulphus / but thus in conclusyon after. iiii. bataylles faughten/ he was cōuyct and slayne by the sayd emperoure Henry the fourth. And after these vyctorys ⁊ cruel bataylles/this sayd empour sēt fyrst his sōne Henry ẏ fourth to Rome to subdue the pryde of this arrogaūt bysshop gregorye the. vii. and of his adherētes/and in this tyme / was there dame mehault coūtesse of Mantua/ which was an Appostasa/an ypocryte/sturdy/and hardy/ more then became any woman / whiche resysted themperour in ẏ bisshop of Romes

mes cause/whiche was also ouercome ⁊
slayne, and thus this forsayd emperour
came to Rome byforce / ⁊ he brought wt
hym clement his antypape/ ⁊ there cõse-
crated hym ⁊ was intronysed or crow-
ned/ ⁊ so the bysshop Gregory ỹ.7. whi-
che was the very occasion of al this mis
chefe ⁊ euyll was beseged ⁊ afterwarde
escaped by the handes of Guyschard ỹ
normande prynce of poylle / whiche con
nayed hym/yet notwithstandynge he ly
ued not lõge after (for dolour ⁊ sorowe)
and this gregorye was he ỹ made many
new ⁊ straũge cõstitucions, he ordayned
that prestꝭ shulde haue no wyues, ⁊ that
they ⁊ theyr wyues shuld not dwel toge-
ther, ⁊ ỹ no man shuld here ỹ masse of hym
ỹ held or kepe a cõcubine, ⁊ he ordayned
ỹ no ꝑsone shuld ete flessh on ymber day
es, ⁊ also ỹ none shuld ete flesshe on ỹ sa-
terdayes, ⁊ trouth to say this Gregorie
was to arrogãt ⁊ rigorus as storys wry
teth, thus by ỹ death of gregory ỹ.7. the
16. sisme was almost abolysshed but not

all hole, for his successour named hector the.iii. abbote of the mounte cassyn wold de gladly haue susteyned the saue oppynyons whiche his predycessour held agaynst ỹ emperour but he was soone cõstrayned to ỹ cõtrary whiche dyed other by yeuy sycknes or by poyson / & after hym succeded vrbanus the seconde whi che medled not/ enterprysed lytle of these forsayd matters, and so this man came in to fraunce, where was holden a great counceyll generall at clere mount in auernia, wherin he moued al chrystẽdome to haue warre/ agaynst the infydelys and to recouer Jerusalem with the holy lãde / by whose mocyõ was gadred vnyuersally throughe all chrystendome the greatest army that euer went i to the holy land/ and godfray de bullyon was the chefe captayne therof as appereth i the second parte of this boke.

¶ Of the.17. syme whiche arose by certayn quarelles ỹ the bysshops of Rome moued agaynst ỹ emperours.

PAscal the secōde of his name borne in tuskane was no les then a dyscyple of Gregorye the.7. which succeded vrban the.2.yet he dyd no lesse then his predycessours dyd / for he began his quarell against ẏ emperour supportyng the papall dygnyte / so this mater hangyng Godfroy de bulliō w̄ al other crystē princes helde strong warre & batayls agaynst ẏ sarasyns in surrey, in ẏ which tyme they conquered Antioch and Jerusalem Anno dñi.1099.whiche was.492. yeres after the sarasyns wan it fyrste in the tyme of Heracle emperoure.

¶ After this ẏ forsaid pascal some what hye mynded holdynge hye countenaūce agaynst Henry the fourth of that name emperour, he sent his armie agaynst gilbert/called Clemēt antipape elect in Almayne by themperour henry the thyrde and this armye was wel enforsayd and strengthed by Roger le Normāde Pryncе of Sycyl/ which sent hym many men

of

of armyes, & also a thousande ouncys of golde to mayntayne his souldyers Wal thus was this antipape for lack of help constrayned to fle the cytie ẏ he lay in, & flede to saue himselfe into the handes of Rycharde de Chāpayne of Naples, and so after in short tyme he dyed for sorowe and dyspleasure. This Rychard Erle of Champayne in Naples, which fauored this sayd antypape gylbert called Clemēt, he set vp an other antypape named albertus, borne besyde Naples, whiche within short tyme was deposed/ and the inhabitantes of Rome/ chose another whose name was Theodorus, the whiche within a houndred and .v. dayes reuoked his auctorite & became an hermit and so the thyrde was chosen called maginus, a cytazyne of Rome/ whiche toke the tytle and auctoryte of the bysshop of rome at Rauēna/ which was afterward ouer throwen by the romayns.

¶ And

¶ And after al these thynges yet the foz sayd Pascal bysshop the seconde of that name recouered certayne landes of the church of Rome/ bykorce of armyes and so he came into Fraunce to reformme the churche.

¶ Into Fraunce came this sayd Pascal the seconde in ỹ tyme of kynge phyllyp the fyrst, and gathered a councepl at troy in champayne / & it appereth in the seconde part of this boke / foz the reformacyon of the church / and so after this sayd councepll he retourned towardes Rome / where as Henry the fourth was come afore hym / to be crowned emperoure/ where as this emperour toke prysoner this sayd bysshop Pascal/ and all his cardynallys, prelates, & curtasans/ and so set them at lybertie agayne/ whē he hadde recouered his ryght and tytle / that was taken from his predycessours foz admyttyng / the fre Elexcyon

of bysshops of Rome/ & the fyrst fruytes vnyuersal of the bysshops and prelates and benefysed men / to be at the Emperours pleasure, as his ryght & title was and after ẏ emperours departynge they reuoked all that they graunted / & thus was busynesse new to begyn agayne.

¶ Of the.xviii.sysme

The.xviii. sisme began bytwē Gelasius the second bysshop of Rome, borne in Gaiettan, successour of the said Pascal the seconde / & another antypape called Benedictus a spanyard elected by Henry the fourth bycause of his tytle of elexcyons inuestures of the spyrytualtye, so this sayd Gelasius came in to fraunce/ and dyed at Clugny/ & in his place was chosen bisshop of rome calixt⁹ ẏ seconde archbysshop of Vyenne in Dolphyne/ & thus Benedict⁹ afore named antypape, which held hymselfe stronge in Italy in the

the spyte of the sayd Gelasius bysshop/ and Calixtus his successour dyd in lykwise withstande Gelasius to his power but shortly in conclusyon he was vaynquyshed in playne batayl/ and taken by the ayed of the french men/ and the captayne of theym/ as the cardynall of sent Grisigone/ & so set this Benedict⁹ vpon a camel & trussed his vysage / towardes the camylles tayle, and so was led to rome in dispyt tryumphaũtly with shame, thus fynyshed the.18.sysme.

¶ Of the.xix.sisme.

Thus after the death of Calixtus of Burgony/ Honorius the secõde of that name borne in Ymola in Italy succeded the papasy/ the which kept it peasybly the terme of.v.yeres and died/ and after hym succedyd Innocent the secõde of ẏ name borne in Rome/ ĩ whose tyme began the.xix.sisme, & the occasyon ther of was for raysyng warres agaynst Ro

ges

ger le Normande / whiche was called kynge of naples / whiche withstode hym with all his power / & so bytwene them both was moche murther & blode shede on both partyes, but in conclusyon this sayd bisshop innocēt was vaynquysshed in batayle raygned, & taken prysoner by Wyllyam duke of Calaber / sone to the sayd roger kynge of Naples, & yet was he honestly entreated, & afterwarde delyuered. ¶ And so in the meane seasō that this Innocent the secōde the forsayd bisshop was prysoner / the romayns chose another called Peter of Lyon sonne of a myghty ryche cetezyn of Rome / and he was called Anacletus, for the whiche electyon / Innocent was inforsed to go into Fraunce for socours / and at Clere-monde assembled the seconde counceyll / and another at Rayns i Champayne in the tyme of kynge Lowys le grosse / and from thense he came to Lyege / where as he fonde ỹ kynge of romayns Lothayre the seconde of that name, who pryomysed

hym

hym assystēce with all his power/ & thus what by the helpe of thēperour Lothayr and the french men, he retourned the seconde tyme into Italy, w̄ great power, whiche was Anno dñi. 1139. & thus was Innocēt restored to his papacy agayne, and Anacletus the antipape was deposed, and spoyled of all his treasure and reliqus of the Churche to paye the souldiers withal, wherfore he died for sorow and dyspyte.

¶ In certayne tyme after ẏ bysshop eugeny the thyrde of ẏ name borne in pysa and afore a monke of saynt Barnardes, one of his discyples / whiche came in to Fraunce for two purposys, the one was for the Ingerys and dyspleasurs of the Romayns, the other was to monysh the kynge Lowys to moue warre vpon the turkys in the holy Lande / as it is more playne in the seconde party of this boke & gathered a coūceyll at vezelay, after ẏ which tyme he returned to rome agayne peasible w̄ the help of ẏ kynge Lowys.

¶ Of

¶ Of the.xx.sisme whiche was in ẏ tyme of themperour Frederyke the fyrst of his name, called Barbarousse ⁊ this sisme endured .xvii.yeres.

EVen of the same roote ⁊ presydẽce ẏ afore tyme hath growen/ ẏ is to say for couetysc/ which alway rayned in ẏ see appostolyk/ such lyke causes engendred this.xx.sisme/ that is to wyt onelye / for admyttynge the clergye in to benefyces and possessyons / ⁊ who shulde haue the fyrst fruytes / whiche began in the tyme of Frederyke barbarousse Emperoure / whiche was a maruelous man ⁊ prynce of slaueny/ who maryed in the countesse of Bourgonye/and bycause he had perceyueraunce ⁊ knowledge what ingeris and displeasures, his pre[illegible]ssessours had in tyme passed with the bysshops of Rome by vyolence and vniust cause/he conceyued so great yre, and displeasurs/ agaynst thẽ, for it that he scourged them

in

in suche wyse that there was neuer sene so great dyuysion bytwene the Empyre and the bysshops of Rome/ in somoch ẏ the consequence was yet wel worse that folowed / for in the begynnynge of the raygne of this sayd Emperour, whiche began to raygne Anno .1154. this sisme was begon bytwene Alexaunder the .3. borne in senis, chosen and elect by the souerauñce of .xxiii. cardynallys/ & an other named Octauyan a romayne / whiche was chosen by .3. cardynallys specyall and named hym victor.

¶ So this Alexaũder thynking to haue good ryght/ made a frend by an enbassetour vnto the emperour Frederyke barbarous whiche as ẏ tyme lay sege afore the cytie of Cremona in lumbardy/ and that he shuld set adirexion amonge these antypapes, the whiche Emperour to set a vnyte and concorde cõmaunded them both to mete with hym at paynie, & there he wolde mete with them/ vnto the whiche Alexsander wold not consent, for the

which cause he absẽted hym selfe thẽs & so incontynẽt frederyke without auctoryte assembled a coũceyl at pauye, where the sayd Octauyan was present, & there was decreed ẏ he shulde posesse ẏ see appostolyke & was confyrmed maugre the wyl of alexãder ẏ thyrde. And i these causes the sayd Alexsaũder excõmunycated thẽperour frederyk barbarous, & so frederike toke vp ẏ patrymonie & profytes of saynt Peter/ otherwyse called the profytes of ẏ church, for ẏ which cause this alexander fled from rome into fraũce, in the tyme of phylip augustus, & there assẽbled the thyrde counceyll at cleremound in auernia as we haue expressed in the seconde parte of this boke, in the whiche coũceyll Alexander the thyrde named vyctor antypape, excomunycated octauian emperour, & in this tyme ẏ emperour discomfited millan & dertome, bycause they were rebellyõs, & after sẽt an embassader to kynge Phyllyp to fynde the meane to destroye this sysme then in the churche.

¶ The

¶ The place of this apoyntmēt was cō
sēted to be at dygyō in burgoyne/which
was Indyfferēt for both prynces/for ẏ
emperour frederyk lay on ẏ borders of
burgoyne which came thyther w̄ a no=
ble cōpany w̄ his quene ⁊ the kynge of
boheme ⁊ with ẏ kyng of scottes ⁊ theyr
Antypape w̄ theym named vyctor w̄ a
great nōbre of mē of warre with thē yet
wold not Alexāder come there sayēg ẏ/
ẏ place was not indyfferēt for his persō
nor yet cōuenyēt to kepe such a coūceyll
which only pertayned to his auctoryte/
wherfore this vnworthy Emperoure w̄
his antypape ful of yre ⁊ thretnyng/re
turned into Almayne w̄ great displeasu
re ⁊ so when the forsayde antipape was
deed / there was created thre antipapes
successiuely one after the other, ⁊ by this
meane Alexsaūder was fayne to flye out
of rome to Venyse in a straūge habyt, ⁊ i
al this tyme was war thorow al chrystē=
dome ⁊ al by ẏ occasyon of these sysmes
and errors ẏ arose by these antipapes, ⁊

stoborne bysshops of Rome / & fynably the cytie of Jerusalem was lost agayne in this season & wone by the turkes, and sarasyns, also the sayd Emperour made that tyme a great vyage in to Turkey / & a prosperous, & victorious, vnto his death the whiche was great pyte / for he was drowned in bathtynge hymselfe in a ryuer / whiche was a great desolacyon to al his armye / and a dyscomforte to al crystendome so soudayne a chaunce.

¶ Of the. xxi. sysme / whiche was in the tyme that the court and see of Rome was holden at Auynyon.

Clement bisshop the. v. of that name borne in burgony was the fyrst that moued the see of Rome to Auinion, as I haue wryten playne in the second part of this boke / and after the death of hym, the see of Rome / stode vacant the space of two yeres / thre monethes, & .xvii. dayes. For

by

bycause ỹ cardynalles coulde not agree at that election and councyl of carpentras/ in so moche that they fell togyther and fought / in the whiche atroure was slayne two of the chefyste Cardynalles/ and this hurle burley, in shorte tyme after they gathered a cõcyll at lyon, and they held theyr cõclaue within the blacke freres called our lady of confort, where as they cõcluded to haue Johñ the.xxii. of ỹ name borne in Cauors Anno dñi. 1317. and some wryters say that he was chosen by kynge Lowys, and Phyllyp his brother kynges of Fraunce/and his brother countye of poyeters.

After the coronacyon of ỹ sayd Johñ the.xxii.of ỹ name, he kept his resydence in Auynyon, and for his fyrst acte he exercysed a marueylous iustyce / agaynst Hewe bysshop of caours/ the which bisshop was taken ỹ a cõspyracy/agaynst the bysshop of Rome / Johñ.xxii.for the which he was degraded/ and delyuered

to the hangman/and cruelly put to deth
so in this meane season Lowys de baua
ria kynge of romayns ouer came in ba-
tayl duke Frederyke of Ostrich, whiche
toke vpon hym bycause he had ỹ cozone
of mylan he wolde vsurpe thempyze of
Rome without auctozyte / agaynst the
whiche Johñ bysshop akozesayd/ with-
stode with great indignation / with dy-
uerse censurys & curses agaynst ỹ sayd
kynge of bauaria, which was called ny-
colas the. v. which caused the. xxi. syme
which ceassed not vnto ỹ bonifface coun-
te de Pisa toke pzysoner this sayde an-
tipape/the which rayled a great decyme
thozowe al the church of Fraunce vnder
colour to goo agaynst the sarasyns wh a
hole crosse, foz the which was money ga
thered & he dyd pzetend nothyng lesse / &
in this. xxi. syme amonge the valdays
and ỹ comons of Lyon/arose
and engendred many great
heresyes.

Of

¶ Of the two and twenty sisme longest incontynuaunce / and most sclaunderous amonge all other / for throughe it / the lande of Boheme became full of heresyes.

This .xxii. sisme contynued forty yeres / in the which season was many bisshops of rome one agaynst another / whiche was so obscure and crafty that al ẏ clargy in crystendome were troubled therwith / to iudge to whome partayned the ryght and iust tytle & who shuld possesse the iust patrimony of saynt peter / called the se appostolyke / some sayd the one / & some opynyon of the other, by the which dyuysion the bohemes fel in great decay and heresyes / as then it was taken and called bicause partly it pretēdid agaynst ẏ vsurped maiesti of ẏ bisshops of rome

and agaynst theyr fylthy deceytfull co-
uytousnesse inuented for theyr owne lu-
cre for money / and pylled and robbed al
the worlde many yeres / & clene agaynst
all goddes lawe and holy scrypture / as
nowe it is cupdently perceyued, that the
lyght is at his lybertye, and not darke-
ned as it was then, and these be the here
sies ỹ the Bohemes helde as then, was
that ỹ bysshop of Rome / was a bisshope
of no hyer preeminence / then other bys-
shops be / eche for his perticuler dyoses /
also they held that there was no purga-
tory to be remitted by theyr power / also
that it was vayne and vnprofytable to
pray for soules ons passed this lyfe, but
helde oppynyon that it was a profyte in-
uented by the couetousnesse of Preestes
onely for lucre / also ỹ ymages of Chryst
and of sayntes, were not to be worshyp
ped nor to stande in syght, for it was y-
dolatry / and also that all the orders of
Freres beggers was not of God / but in
uented by the deuylys crafte / also that

no

no preest nor bysshop shulde possesse no temporalytes nother in auctoryte nor in iurisdiccion/these were great heresyes/ as ẏ tyme required, as nowe many may haue experyence.

¶ And so to procede & come to our purpose of the. xxii. sysme / it began the yere of our Lorde a. 1378. ẏ was anoue after the court of Rome / was remoued from auynion to Rome agayne, by the meane of bysshop Gregorye ẏ eleuenth of that name borne in Limogis/as I haue wryten more playnly in the seconde parte of this boke/where as I wrote of two coũcellys holden at Parys / in the tyme of kynge Charles the syxt.

¶ Thus that I may come directly/and folowe the courses of these sysmes / Ye shall vnderstand that in the yere aboue wryten/the. xxii. sisme began in the tyme of Gregorie the. xi. the which remoued ẏ see appostolyke from Auynion vnto ro-

me

me, then at ỳ tyme the cardynallys were deuyded in two bandys, or partys, & so the cardynallys of Italy set vp Urban the.vi. borne in naples / and the French cardynalles, set vp Robert of Geneua / who was called Clement the.vii. and he kept his see in auignion bycause of this syssme, thus al cristendome was deuided in two partys by the wilfulnesse of these two monstruous Antypapes / beynge a straūg syght as it were a man to haue two heddes / and so this syssme infected the oxyent partes of Italy, Almayne, Hungory, which gaue obedyēce to Urbā the.vi. on the other part Fraūce, spayne, Englande, helde with Clement the.vii. whiche was the occydent parte.

¶ In the tyme of this great dyuysyon / Lowys duke de aungeoy, which fauoured bisshop Clement the.vii. which held his auctorite in auynyon, and so entred into Italy .xxxi. thousande horse men of armys / party for the Realme of Naples, and also to socoure quene Jone

agaynst

agaynst kynge Charles of Hungry, as well as for the dyfference that was bytwene the two byshops aforesayd anty papes, & to thend to gyue clemēt the hole auctorite, but in conclusyon, this sayd duke of aungeoy sōne of kynge Johñ ȳ was prysoner in England fel sycke and died within the space of two yeres in the land of polonya, afore he had kynysshed his sayd warres, for the which this sayd frenchmen departed thense into fraūce agayne, & this forsayd byshop Urban, yet coulde not lyue in peace with Charles kyng of Hungry and of naples, but was constrayne to flee out of Rome, to Gennes by see where as in ȳ passage he caused to be drowned .v. Cardynallys/ whiche were great frendes of this sayd clement in auynyon, & dyd fauoure hym greatly, & thus this forsayd quene Jone sold auinion & the coūty of venyse, vnto Clement the.vii. but some stories wryt ȳ they chaūged for ȳ tribute, which ȳ realme of naples ought to ȳ church of rome.

¶ For to retorne & wryte yet further of bysshop Urban the. vi. & of the .xxii. sysme ye shall vnderstande that this sayde bysshop as storyes do wryt was / a very peruerse man, the which toke great pleasure to sowe discentions / and debatys amonge crysten prynces soner & raither then to set peace, vnite, and concorde, the which dyscordys and debaytes were not apeased longe after his death / and thus longe endured this sysme / and so in his place was chosen Boniface the. ix, borne in Naples / ẏ whiche was not aboue. 30. yeres of aege, and this bisshop boniface was he that vsurped, and toke the auctoryte from ẏ Romayns / & so transported it / & brought it to the see of the bysshops of Rome / and so fortefyed the castel aungel agaynst the Romayns / also this boniface began to rayse ẏ exactions vpon the Annattys / for al benefycys thorowe all chrystendome (onely except ẏ realme of Englande) and in his tyme was the gerat Jubelee vnyuersall.

¶ So

¶ So on the other part after the death of Clement the.vii. was chosen another bysshop Antypape at Auynyon / by the consent of the Cardynallys of Fraunce called the bysshop of the mone / after named benedictus the.xiii. against whome was holden a counceyl in Fraunce as it is wrytten in the seconde part of this / the which enforsed and enlarged this syssme the which perceuered and contynued vn to the counceyl of Constaunce duryng / the whiche tyme this sayd benedictus of the mone supported his obstynat pleasure, and so cõtynued in his wylfulnesse vnto the ende of his lyfe.

¶ Thus whẽ Bonifacе the.ix. was deed in Rome afore wrytten / the cardynallys of Italy chose another bisshop of Rome called Colmian of Perouse, who was named in the see of Rome Innocent the vii. and after hym succedyd gregory the xii. a venecian, somtyme called Angelus de corario / thus wyse and wyse was

the lisme, for yet al this whyle rayned in
aupnyon Benedictus of the mone/whi-
che held his ful auctorite as an antipape
vnto whome came as enbassatoure / the
duke of burgonye and of berry and orly
aunce / from kynge Charles the .vi. the
which kynge delyred this bysshop of the
mone / to be perswaded from certayne
poyntes / the which he vsurped, and that
he myght be set in his ryght & iust aucto
rite / & also ỹ the bisshop Gregory the .xii.
his felowe shulde do in lykewyse, vnto
the whiche this bysshop of ỹ mone wold
make no answere / but fled secretly into
spayne for fere of losynge of his dignite
and so ỹ barons retourned with displea
sure without answere / & there this Bys-
shop held a counceyl at perpignan / and
there held hym sure in a stronge castell /
called Panniscolle.

¶ Thus when the crysten prynces / and
cardynallys sawe that none accorde nor
appoyntement coulde come to passe / by-
twene these two / pappistes bysshops of
the

the see of Rome/but contention & stryfe, and that none wolde come to the ryght/ thoughe they had promysed it afore/ so then was there gathered and assembled another generall counceyll at Pysa in Italy ẏ yere of grace of our lorde. 1408.

¶ In the which coũceyl was a syted personally to appere/ both the papystes bisshops solemply according to theyr estate yet for all this they lytle regarded this apperaunce, but held it as a scorne indyrysion/the one as wel as ẏ other/for the whiche they were both depriued and deposed, & in theyr places chosen Alexsander the. vi. borne in the yle of Candye / a frere minor / the whiche lyued not after full. v. monethes/ and dyed in bollone le grasse / and after his tyme gregorye the xii. whiche held hym in Austrych, yet not withstandinge he thought not hymselfe there not in suretye/but he retourned agayne into Italye, & there helde hym in the cytie of Armyne vnder ẏ proteccion, of a baron named charles ẏ euyl hedyd.

¶ In

¶ In this tyme all ẏ possessours of the church of Rome were redy in an vprore and in armyes towards batayl/ for this Alexsaunder the. v. whiche had frendys as ẏ kynge of Naples/ ẇ dyuerse other so this alexsaunder lyued not longe/ but after hym was chosē bysshop a cardinal of naples named Balthasar cossa / whiche was afterward intytuled/ Johñ the xxiii. and so in this tyme was in crystendome. iii. antipapes/ the one at Bollone le grasse/ the other in Armyne/ the. iii. in the castell of Panyscole in Spayne/ yet notwithstandynge for the deposition of these two bysshops at the counceyl that is to say of Gregorye the. xii. & ẏ forsayd Benedict of ẏ mone/ all crystien nacions consented vnto/ except some of Spayne and the kynge of Skottes, the which fauoured the sayd Benedictus of ẏ mone.

¶ And thus after this forsayd counceyl whiche was gathered agaynst Gregory the. xii. whiche came not personally / to this counceyl/ but sent his debytes duke

Char

les cupll heddyd / lorde of Armyne with other procuratours/and so contented to resygne the tyght and iust tytle / that he helde from themperour/& yelded by his dignyte papall in Rome/and put it into the handes of the counceyl/and so fynsably he was there created legat/ and marquys de Ancona where he dyed not lõge after for sorowe.

¶ Thus was these two horrible antypapes consumed/so yet resteth the thyrd ydoll and antypape/that is to wyte Benedictus the.xiii. surnamed the bysshop of the Mone/ the whiche put this sayde good emperour Sigismundus to moch vnquyetnes and payne/for after the forsayd ydolles antypapes were deposed/ and ỹ this of the mone wold not come to no appoyntement nor concorde / by no perswasyon,then this sayd Sigismundus themperour went personally to the kynge of Englande / and so resorted by the kynge of Fraunce/& all this was to set vnite in the cristen churche & con-

corde wherof he had good answeres, & from thens went to Narbone to Ferdinandus kynge of Aragon/ for the same cause, al this was to perswade the stysse obstynacye of the bysshop antypape of the moone, the which kury could not be ouercome by no maner of wayes & thus this sayd empercoure retourned agayne to the councepl of constance, wher as he deprpued and deposed the sayd eupl bisshop of the mone, and so was there chosen by the consent of all Chrystendome, bysshop Martyne the kyrth of the noble house of collonpois, a man estemed of synguler vertue and prudent moderat & iuste Anno domini, M.cccc. and.xbi, and thus came peace in to the churche and so ended this.xrii.cursed sysme.

¶ This bysshoppe of the mone incontynente after he was deposed by a hole generall councepl and deprpued of his papalyte, And so seynge that all his frendes were constrayned to forsake hym,

thus

thus in conclusyon he dyed in his obsty-
nacye in the castell of panyscoll, And in
his testament charged his Cardynalles
to chose an other ydoll antypape in that
place, to succede hym/named clemēt the.
viii. borne in barfylonne, and as the sto
rye sayth he lytell reioysed of his dygny
te/for the forsayd bysshop Martyne the
fyfth helde and kept the see/ & auctoryte
papall honorably/for al crysten prynces
and dukes held ẇ hym as they had cho-
sen hym at Constaunce/ and so fynably
this Clement the eyght gaue vp his dig
nyte/ and became bisshop of Maiorꝝ.

¶ Of the thre and twen-
ty sysme.

Bytwene Felix the fyth and
Eugenius the fourth/ fo-
lowed the thre and twenty
sysme/ and this sayd Eu-
geni⁹ had great pleasures
in warres/ he was a venecyan borne/

as Platina hystorial wryteth of his lyfe, which prophyete is very straũge among meke & good bisshops, for in his warres he syted the Dolphyne of Fraunce, whiche afterwarde was lowys the eleuenth kynge of Fraunce of that name, that he shulde come wt a great company of men of armys to rayse and trouble the counceyl of Basyle agaynst Felix his aduersary, ỹ was chosen by the sayd counceyll whose name was Ame duke of Sauoy somtyme an holye heremyte / and thus shortly to conclude this .xviii. syme that which was bytwene Felix & eugenie wht che contynued .xvi. peres tyll the deth of of eugenius / whome succeded Nycolas the .v. borne in the towne of sarasanne / in ỹ lordshyp of luke sone to a physytien who was chosẽ Anno. 1447. and at this tyme the church was in diuysion in thre partyes for the one alowed Eugenius / and the other Felix / and some neyther of both and were not content with the one nor with the other / and inconclusyon it

was

was determyned by themperour Frede-
ricus the.iii.that felix of sauoy shulde be
constrayned to gyue his dignyte & pro-
fyte to the sayd Nicolas / and this felyx
was content to be come Cardynall/ and
Legat apostolyke ouer al countryes to
se peace and vnyte vnyuersall/and thus
endeth the.xviii.syme/ and yet notwith-
standynge al decrees and actes / whiche
the sayd Felix dyd in his papalyte / was
confyrmed to be good/& so dyed in good
estymacyon and holynesse.&c.

¶ Of the.xviiii.syme/which contynew eth to this day as we haue had, and haue experyence of.

And so brefly to procede/ and
conclude/the.xviiii. syme be
gan in calixtus dayes wher
of I make no mencyon / by-
cause myne auctoure leueth there at the
xviii.sime as he then haupnge no delyte
nor pleasure to wryte therof,bycause the

abuses and abhomynable vyces/ & enor mytes be to tedius to wryt / specyally of the arrogaũt abhomynacyons, sysmes, bataylles, blode sheddes, luxury, symony, buggerys, treasons, poysons, with in numerable vyces, to moch abhorryng all Cyuyll lyuynge, and vrbanyte/ what shal I say there is so many now lyuyng that which haue experyence of the lyfe & actes of some of these antecristyans bisshops of Rome folowynge, & specyally Julius the seconde, that I can wryt no more of pope holy lyuynge & ypocrytall deceyt and dissymylacyon and extorsion and so to procede.

¶ After Nycolas rayned Calixtus the thyrde/ who rayned. iii. yeres. Anno dñi. 1455. then rayned in england Henry the syxth crowned in Fraunce.

¶ After hym rayned Pius the seconde. Anno dñi. 1458. in Henry the. vi. tyme.

¶ After Pius rayned Paulus the seconde/ who rayned. vii. yeres. Anno dñi. 1464. in whose tyme rained in Fraunce

Lowys

Lowys the eleuenth afore wrytten and kyng Edward the fourth in Englande.

¶ After Pius rayned sixtus the fourth/ thurtyne yeres / then rayned Edward ꝑ fourth in Englande. Anno dñi. 1471.

¶ After Pius rayned Innocentius the eyght who rayned. viii. yeres. Anno dñi 1485. then rayned Rychard the thyrde in Englande/ i whose tyme was great waters in Rome / & great famyne throughal out europa, & great pestelẽce folowed.

¶ After Innocentius Alexander the. vi who rayned . xii. yeres. Anno dñi. 1492. Then rayned kynge henry the. vii. of Englande.

¶ After Alexander rayned Pius the. iii. xxi. dayes / and Julius the seconde succeded hym whiche was a great warryar and i al his tyme was no peace throughall crystendome/ but throughe his malycyous mynde was all Crystendome in warre/ batayl/ and stryfe/ w shedynge of Crysten mennes blode to pytefull/

and lyued an execrable lyfe / both afore god & man he rayned .x. yeres Anno dñi 1543. then rayned kyng Henry ỹ seuẽth. ¶ After this Julius rayned Leo the .x. & he rayned .xi. yeres. Anno dñi. 1513. in the v. yere of kynge henry the . viii . & in his tyme began Luter to wryt Anno 1517. ¶ After leo rayned Adrian⁹ de traiecto who rayned one yere and. 1522. the .xiiii. yere of kynge Henry the eyght. ¶ And after hym rayned Clemẽt the .7. Anno .M .cccc. xxii. who rayned .xiii. yeres in the tyme of kynge Henry the. viii. ¶ And after hym Paulus ỹ thyrde Anno .M .cccc. xxxv . & this Paulus was the .cc. xxi. bysshop of Rome, in whose tyme now largly appereth the .xxiiii. syne which longe hath endured, and yet more largely shall appere to the hye honor of God / and to the great tranquilite of all crysten regyons / for the which let vs all gyue laudes and prayer to god, that antechryst may be knowen apparently in his owne nature and kynde in the tyes & hartes

hartes of all cryſten people / and that he may be vterly confounded with all his aſſyſtence and adherentes tradycyons & ſecres, thus fynyſheth this lytell abbze-uyacyon, & foloweth the concluſyon of the auctoz.

Here foloweth the cõcluſyon of this boke.

IT is to be vnderſtonde that thynges concernynge pzophe ſyes and thynges to come, we haue no certayne determyna-tyons noz yet iuſt iudgementes of, as cõ cernynge the verayte and trewth, yet it is wzyten ỹ the wozld accozdynge to ſcryp tures ſhall fynyſſhe by fyze elymentall. Alſo it is wzytten in ſcripture/as the ap pocalypſis wytneſſeth, that afoze that tyme Antechzyſt ſhall apere afoze al peo ple and ſhall be knowen & after the an-techzyſt openly knowen / ſhall the great and hozryble ſyſme appere / the twenty & four ỹ which ſo lõge hath ben hydde afoze

afore the people/ for the whiche crystyen kynges and pryuces shal be in enforsed/ and constrayned to set to theyr power to resyst/ & to set reformacyon in the church catholyke vnyuersall, as it hath ben reuelated by inspyracyons & reuelacyons dyuyne / as appereth by the apostles/ prophetes/ sybylles/ sayntes/ auncyent astronompers, & metamatisians, whose inspyracions hath set furth a great part of the cõmynge of such lyke thynges.

¶ Yet notwithstandyng al such prophesyes and pronostycations / as hath ben wryten/ yet remayneth storyes and wrytynges of dyuerse and of many other holy persons dyuyne/ which had reuelacyons / as these auctours folowynge bocase/ saynt vincent / de valentia / abbat Joachym of calabre/ raymundus lullis reuelacyons of sayne Brigit besyde certayne pagans / which I make no mencion of / yet notwithstandynge I wolde

no

no person shulde obstynatly stande faste in ony lyke prophesyes and sayenges as an article of scripture, nor to gyue fayth there vnto none otherwyse / then the catholyke churche wyll it admit / and so ar all such sentēsyes wryten and set forthe in latyne / to the intent ẏ all people may perceyue of whense they be ⁊ of whome and so foloweth now the hole substaũce of all thynges / that is afore wryten penned and declared by the most noble oratour mayster Alayn charter / whiche wryteth this sentensyes worde for worde in the end of his boke called Lexil, wherof I do translate but a parte which is expedyent / and serueth for this tyme.

¶ In olde tymes past was decreed in ẏ latyne church now called Rome as concernyng ẏ sacreed ordinaũce of maryege with ẏ dignite of preest hode, which was pretended vnder ẏ coloure of clennesse ⁊ chastite without spot, yet notwithstādig

nowe

now is alowed ẏ statute of cōcubynage/ which is clene cōtrary against al statutꝭ decreed by goddes lawes or of clene lyuyng/ but rather folowynge al sensualyte ⁊ bodely lustes ⁊ pleasurꝭ/ ⁊ it is to be iudged ẏ the makers of such statutes or decrees were more apt vnto auerice and couetousnesse through the procuracyon of symony with dyuerse other vnlefull wayes stryfull with processe corrupt as by benefyces prelacions spyrytual/ whiche ar defyled ⁊ spotted ẇ wordly cures busynes temporall / ⁊ thus largely wryteth storyes of the greke churche and the latyne also as concernynge the ambysyon and dishordinaūces of preestes ⁊ relygyous persons / and men of the clargy/ which was onely the cause of the seperacion of the people of boheme, and also of other nacions of the churches of Rome/ what shall I meane of Boheme / none other then al crysten regyons/ for the prelates of the church ẇ theyr adherentes hath so abhominably ⁊ fylthily enfected

not

not only them selues or theyr estate, but, al crystendome/ ẏ they haue gyuen occasyon to be disdayned of all crysten people/ both great and small/ and to be holden as straungers dishobedyent to the holy catholyke church of christ through the baroynesse/ who were clene destitute of theyr dyewty of clene ⁊ holy mynistracyon ⁊ lyuynge / ⁊ haue set furth ⁊ vsed all vnlawfull tradycyons ⁊ vayne luxuryous werk of baudry and fornycacyon/ I may not wryt so large w̄ my pēne as I culde / onely for to vtter to moche theyr abhomynacyon for mānes eres to here or iyes to rede.

¶ And yf I shulde say al that I thynke I shulde say playnly the excesse and fatnesse of the goodes temporall medled w̄ the hote sulfure of enuy/ with the hete of ambycyon and lechery/ hath made them redy to put the fyre into the Church/ but this matter is of to depe inuestigacyon/ and ẏ determinaciōs doubtfull, though there be experyence and proffe therof ynowgh

nowgh/so w̄ this I holde my peace/but yet I pray vnto hym, which consecrated our mother the holy church w̄ his blode (that which I do thynke folow not) pyte hath caused me to wryt this, wherfore pray we all to god, that al chrysten prynces may perceyue theyr dyewty regall/ & to set forth goddes worde prosperiously vnyuersall accordynge to goddes wyll/ and to reforme all such enormytes & sysmes/which antechryst hath deceyued vs by whiche we may auoyd to ẏ hye honor of God and tranquyl lyte of all chrysten regy ons. Amen.

¶ The tenour of the kynges preuylege.

HEnry by the Grace of God/ Kynge of Englande and of Fraũce/ defensor of the fayth/ lorde of Irland/ supreme hede vnder crist

ouer

ouer the catholyke church of Englande. To all maner of people expectyng the art of pryntyng we gyue gretynge and to vnderstande/that we haue onely graunted and lycencyd vnto Johñ gowgh cytesyne and stacyoner of London/that he onely to prynte vnder our pryuelege all maner of bokes newe begon translated or compyled by the sayd Johñ gowgh. & all suche as he doth cause to be translated and prynted by his procurement cost or charge/we graunt lycence & auctorise to the sayd Johñ gowgh his assignes & factors to prynte all such storyes newe begonne lawful and not prohybyted/so that all such storyes or bokes/ be perused & ouersene by our cõsceyl or by such as we shal admyt/we graunt to the sayd Johñ gowgh the makyng pryntyng, and vtteraunce of al such bokes, newe set forth to his owne aduantage for ỹ space of .vii. yeres Imedyatly ensewynge the pryntynge and settynge forth of all such bokes or processe newe begonne/and not afore prynted/and thus durynge the tyme afore lympted that in ony wyse no person vsyng the scyence of printing/ or not vsyng do by any maner of crafte or delay prynte within this our/Realme or cause to be prynted elswhere no such bokes/but that the forsayd Johñ

gowgh

gowgh hym the onely auantage accordyng to the tenor of this our forsayd lycense and pleasur (to hym onely graunted) vpon payne of forfayture of all such bokes contrary imprynted to the effect of this our lycense/ cõmaundyng therfore all subiectes, offyceres/and mynysters / to ayde and fauourably assyst the sayd Johñ gowgh in the executyng of this our lycense and auctorite yf nede requyre.

God saue the kynge.

Cum priuilegio regali
ad solũ imprimendum
p̃ septiennium.

Imprynted by me Johñ gowgh dwellynge in Lumbard strete/agaynst the stockes market at ỹ sygne of the mermayd Anno dñi. M.cccc.xxxix.